

OUTLINES OF HISTORY

OF THE

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

AND

EMIGRANT'S GUIDE

TO THE FREE LANDS OF THE NORTHWEST.



Containing a description of Towns, Climate, Soil, Building Material, Timber, Coal, Markets, Schools, Churches, Society, Farming Operations, Mill Privileges, Stage Routes, Railroads. And a complete Business Directory of the Upper Missouri Valley, and giving reliable information to Emigrants, where to locate, the best way to go, what to carry, when to start, and where to buy what may be needed in their New Homes.

ACCOMPANIED WITH A NEW SECTIONAL MAP.

BY

JAMES S. FOSTER,

Commissioner of Immigration for Dakota Territory.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY,

M'INTYRE & FOSTER, PRINTERS, UNION AND DAKOTAIAN OFFICE,

1870.

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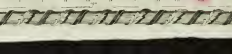
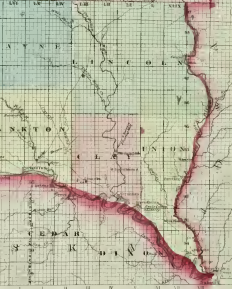
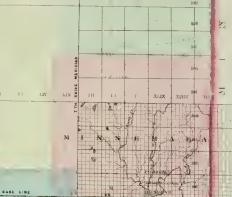
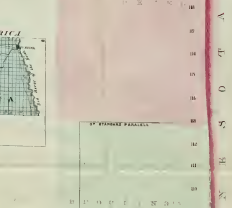
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1870, by

JAMES S. FOSTER,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, in and for the
2d District of Dakota.



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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF DAKOTA TER'Y.

- Delegate in Congress*—S. L. SPINK, Yankton, D. T.
Governor—JOHN A. BURBANK, “ “
Gov's Private Sec'y—J. M. MORTON, “ “
Chief Justice Supreme Court—G. W. FRENCH, Yankton,
D. T.
Associate Justice Supreme Court—J. P. KIDDER, Vermil-
lion, D. T.
Associate Justice Supreme Court—W. W. BROOKINGS,
Bon Homme, D. T.
Surveyor General—W. H. H. BEADLE, Yankton, D. T.
Chief Clerk Surveyor General's Office—I. N. HIGBEE,
Yankton, D. T.
Secretary—TURNER M. WILKINS, Yankton, D. T.
Marshal—L. H. LITCHFIELD, “ “
District Attorney—WARREN COWLES, “ “
Register U. S. Land Office—B. F. CAMPBELL, Vermillion,
D. T.
Receiver U. S. Land Office—N. J. WALLACE, Vermillion,
D. T.
U. S. Court Commissioner—L. CONGLETON, Yankton,
D. T.
Register in Bankruptcy—G. C. MOODY, Yankton, D. T.
Assessor Internal Revenue—JOHN P. HODNETT, Yankton
D. T.
Asst. Assessor Internal Revenue—DANIEL O'FARREL,
Yankton, D. T.
Asst. Assessor Internal Revenue—W. J. BODKIN, Ft. Ab-
ercrombie, D. T.
Collector Internal Revenue—G. P. BENNETT, Elk Point,
D. T.
Asst. Col. Internal Revenue—C. H. M'INTYRE, Yankton,
D. T.
Supt. Pub. Instruction—JAMES E. FOSTER, Yankton,
D. T.



OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—Continued.

Territorial Treasurer—T. K. HOVEY, Vermillion, D. T.

Dep. Ter. Treasurer—M. U. HOYT, Yankton, D. T.

Territorial Auditor—JOHN MORRIS, Elk Point, D. T.

Dep. Ter. Auditor—JAMES A. HAND, Yankton, D. T.

Commissioner of Immigration—JAMES S. FOSTER, Yankton, D. T.

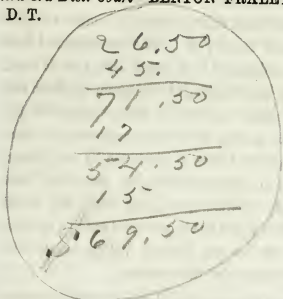
Asst. Com. of Immigration—FRANK BEM, Yankton, D. T.

Clerk Supreme Court—J. R. HANSON, Yankton, D. T.

Clerk 1st Dist. Court—SILAS KIDDER, Vermillion, D. T.

Clerk 2nd Dist. Court—GEO. I. FOSTER, Yankton, D. T.

Clerk 3rd Dist. Court—BENTON FRALEY, Bon Homme, D. T.



PREFACE.

The citizens of Dakota have long felt the need of a cheap work for general distribution, containing such information as persons proposing to emigrate to a new country would be glad to receive, and it is to meet this want that the author has prepared the "Outlines of History of Dakota Territory and Emigrants Guide." Land agents have issued from time to time, circulars which have been distributed throughout the East, and have awakened an interest concerning Dakota heretofore unknown, causing great inquiry to be made respecting the Territory and requiring many letters to be written by each citizen of Dakota, in order to give the information desired by their Eastern friends, and then after writing long letters they would find that the questions would not be answered as fully by them as by a "Hand Book" of the Missouri Valley, such as the author has aimed to make this little volume.

It has been his aim to give a candid and truthful statement of facts concerning the Territory, and if he has failed to do so it will be because he has not been correctly informed, and not because he has the slightest disposition to make a better showing for Dakota than the facts will warrant. The author of this work has resided in the Territory for the last six years and claims to be well acquainted with the subjects upon which he has written. He has also had the benefit of perusing Armstrong's "History of Dakota," and the bound volumes of the "Union and Dakotian," from both of which sources he has derived valuable information. He is also indebted to the kindness of Territorial and county officers for valuable information

PREFACE—*Continued.*

and statistics furnished by them from their respective offices. If this work contributes to the welfare of that large class of persons proposing to emigrate to a new country, by aiding them to form a correct opinion of Dakota—then the author's object will be accomplished and he will feel that his labor has not been in vain. It would have been more agreeable to the Commissioner of Immigration to have been able to furnish this work for gratuitous distribution, but as no appropriation has been made by the Territorial Legislature to furnish information to emigrants, there is no other way than to defray the expenses of publication by the sale of the work. That this plan, and work will be useful to many, in its present imperfect condition and be revised and enlarged each year until it shall be an acceptable work, is the wish of

THE AUTHOR.

HISTORY OF DAKOTA.

PART FIRST.

BOUNDARIES OF DAKOTA.

The Territory of Dakota, at present, lies mostly between the 42nd and 49th degrees of north latitude, and the 19th and 27th degrees of longitude west from Washington. The extreme southern point is latitude $42^{\circ} 30'$. The extreme eastern limit is longitude $19^{\circ} 25'$ west from Washington.

Within her present limits, the Territory of Dakota embraces 150,000 square miles, or 90,000,000 square acres.

Dakota, on the north, has no natural boundary to separate it from British America; on the east, it is separated in part from Minnesota and Iowa by the Red River of the North and Big Sioux Rivers; on the south, lies Nebraska, with the Missouri and Niobrara Rivers, serving as natural boundaries; and, on the west, is Wyoming and Montana, with no natural boundary between them and Dakota.

The shape of the Territory is nearly square with the majestic Missouri running nearly diagonally across the Territory, from northwest to southeast, affording over 2,000 miles of navigable river communication in Dakota alone, while its numerous branches and tributaries reaching out from either side, extending across the Territory, several of which are rivers of considerable size, and at some seasons of the year are navigable for light draught steamers.

About 20,000,000 acres of land have been ceded by the various Indian tribes, 5,050,321.03 acres of which has been surveyed, and is now open for Homesteads and Pre-emptions, but not for "private entry," with cash, Military Bounty Land Warrants, or Agricultural College Scrip.

That portion of Dakota lying east of the Missouri River, was formerly a part of the Territory of Minnesota, to which it was attached by act of Congress, in 1849. It had once formed a portion of St. Croix County, Wisconsin. Soon after

the organization of the Territory of Minnesota, Dakota Co. was organized by the Minnesota Legislature, and embraced all the section of country now in Dakota, east of the Missouri River, as well as a portion of what is now Minnesota.

The number of settlers then residing in this section was quite small, for the land was not ceded by the Indians, and those white men who did live here were fur traders, residing mostly at the military posts and Indian agencies, hence the permanent settlement of Dakota did not commence until a later period.

In the year 1854, the Territory of Nebraska was formed, embracing within its limits that portion of what is now Dakota, which lies west of the Missouri River. At this time, the country now known as Dakota, was included in the two Territories of Minnesota and Nebraska, and remained so until 1859, when Minnesota was admitted as a State, with her western boundary extending no farther than the Red River of the North, leaving all that tract of country between the western boundary of Minnesota and the Missouri River an organized country, and not embraced within the limits of any of the adjoining States or Territories; and without any Local Government, being subject only to the General Laws of Congress.

For two years the few settlers, who resided between the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers on the tract of land formerly a part of Minnesota, and which was cut off when Minnesota was admitted as a State, made constant efforts to secure for this portion of the great northwest a Territorial organization.

Sioux Falls was the largest town, at which place a provisional legislature was held during the winter of 1858-9. Other towns sprung up and thrived for awhile, among which were Medary, Flandreau and Emineza. Among the men now residents of Dakota, who figured in the early settlement of the Sioux Valley, are A. G. Fuller and F. J. De Witt. These men were from St. Paul, Minnesota, and with Byron M. Smith, represented an extensive land company, which located several thousand acres of Sioux Half Breed Scrip on some of the best lands of the Missouri Valley. A land company from Dubuque, Iowa, represented by Messrs. Waldron and Brookings, also commenced operations at Sioux Falls about this time, and erected

a saw-mill and established a printing office. The first paper published in Dakota was the *Dakota Democrat*, which was the "official organ" of the Territory during the session of the aforesaid "Provisional Legislature."

In the year 1857, several houses were built in the Missouri valley, which was still uncaded land. Among the houses built in that year, was the house of Frost, Todd & Co., at the Government bridge, across the Dakota River, and the house lately standing on the west bank of the Big Sioux, north of Big Sioux bridge.

During the years 1857 and 1858, settlers were collecting on the borders of the Indian lands in which is now Southern Dakota in anticipation of the consumation of Indian treaties by which the Indian title to the lands would become extinct and render them capable of being occupied by white settlers. In several instances the whites crossed the line on to uncaded lands and commenced the erection of towns, but were driven off by the Indians who would not let white people live in peace on their lands until their title had been purchased by the Government.

In the year 1858, through the efforts of Gen. J. B. S. Todd, C. F. Picotte and other, a treaty was made and the Indians removed peaceably to their reservation about sixty miles above Yankton on the Missouri River, at which place they now reside. The head chief of the Yanktons "Strike-the-Ree," had his camp on the town site of Yankton before their removal, and old "Smutty Bear" with his band had their camp about nine miles west of Yankton on the River. As soon as the Indians were out of sight and perhaps before, claim hunters had crossed the river from Nebraska and staked out claims for a distance of several miles each way, from the site of Yankton; but not more than three or four of all that eager crowd of claim takers ever resided here long enough to prove up and get the title to their lands.

The settlers of Dakota being without a Local Government respectfully petitioned Congress for a Territorial organization and were not successful until the winter of 1860-1 when Dakota was organized as a Territory by Congress, President Buchanan signing the Bill on the 2d of March, 1861.

The Territory of Dakota, at the time of its organization, although it embraced all of Montana and a portion of Idaho, did not contain over 2,000 inhabitants, which were pretty evenly distributed between the counties of Pembina, Minnehaha, Union, Clay, Yankton and Bon Homme. The settlements in southeastern Dakota at this time were mostly along the Big Sioux, Vermillion and Dakota Rivers, or in the immediate vicinity of the embryo towns for which the proprietors claimed title of the "county seat," if indeed they did not hope to secure the Territorial Capital.

In the spring of 1861, President Lincoln made appointments of Federal officers for Dakota, as follows:

Governor—Wm. Jayne, of Illinois.

Chief Justice—P. Bliss, of Ohio.

Associate Justice—S. P. Williston, of Pennsylvania.

Associate Justice—J. S. Williams, of Tennessee.

Secretary—John Hutchinson, of Minnesota.

Surveyor General—Geo. D. Hill, of Michigan.

District Attorney—W. E. Gleason, of Maryland.

Marshal—W. F. Shaffer, of Maryland.

The Federal officers did not arrive at Yankton until mid-summer to enter upon the discharge of the duties of their several offices.

Gov. Jayne directed a census to be taken from which to cause a division of the Territory into Council and Representative Districts, which was done by a proclamation of the Governor. In the same manner the Territory was divided into three judicial districts, and the Supreme Court judges assigned to districts.

Judge Williston was assigned to the First District—courts to be held at Vermillion. Chief Justice Bliss to the Second District—courts to be held at Yankton. Judge Williams to the Third—courts to be held at Bon Homme.

The Governor, Secretary, District Attorney, Marshal and Surveyor General kept their offices in Yankton. The Governor's office was kept in the house north of Farmers Store on Broadway. The Secretary's office in the house now occupied as a dwelling by Capt. Kelley. The Surveyor General's office was in the building now occupied by C. E. Bramble & Co., on the Levee.

Newton Edmunds of Michigan, held the position of Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's office G. W. Sampson that of Draughtsman, and Geo. Sanders that of Clerk.

Enos Stutsman was appointed Private Secretary to Governor Jayne, and Geo. M. Pinney U. S. Marshal.

During the summer the following appointments were made for Dakota:

Agent of Yankton Indians—W. A. Burleigh of Penn.,

“ “ *Ponca* “ H. A. Hoffman of N. Y.,

Register of U. S. Land Office—H. A. Kennerly of Dakota,

Receiver U. S. Land Office—Jesse Wherry of Dakota.

The U. S. Land Office was opened at Vermillion in 1861, but was closed before any business was transacted and remained closed for about one year.

The year 1861 was a prosperous year for the new Territory, Crops were good and the settlements increased rapidly. A tri-weekly mail was established, running from Sioux City to Fort Randall, with post offices at Willow, Elk Point, Vermillion, James River, Yankton, Bon Homme, Yankton Agency and Fort Randall; also a mail route from Sioux Falls to Yankton *via* Greenways Ferry.

“In the fall of 1861, the first general election was held for the Territory. There was to be elected a Delegate to represent the Territory in Congress, and a full Territorial Legislature. Gen. J. B. S. Todd, of Fort Randall, was announced as a candidate for Delegate. A. J. Bell, of Vermillion, was nominated by a convention which met at Vermillion in June. Chas. P. Booge, also announced himself as an independent candidate. During the summer, two newspapers had been started—one at Yankton, on the 6th of June, called the *Dakotaian*, and one at Vermillion, called the *Republican*. The former supported Gen. Todd for Delegate, and the latter advocated the interests of Mr. Bell. The contest was spirited, although the number of voters was small. Gen. Todd received 397 votes; Mr. Booge 110, and Mr. Bell 78. Both papers suspended after the election, but the *Dakotaian* was revived in the following winter, by Josiah C. Trask, first public printer for the Territory.

As a residence at the capitol of a new Territory was not very interesting, most of the federal officials returned to the

States to spend the winter, returning in the spring to resume their *laborious* duties in their respective offices."

EVENTS OF 1862.

In the winter of 1861-62, Capt. Nelson Miner's company (Company A,) of Dakota Cavalry, was organized. The following is a list of the officers:

Captain—Nelson Miner, of Vermillion.

First Lieut.—J. M. Bacon.

Second Lieut.—J. K. Fowler.

Orderly Sergt.—A. M. English, of Yankton.

This company was employed and paid by the United States for frontier service, and was mustered in on the 19th day of April, 1862. The company muster roll contained ninety-eight names.

The Territorial Legislature which had been elected at the September general election, was convened by the Governor at Yankton, on the 17th day of March, 1862. The council met in the house now occupied by Gen. Wm. Tripp as a residence, and organized by electing J. H. Shober, of Bon Homme, President; James Tufts, of Yankton, Secretary; E. M. Bond, of Clay, Assistant Secretary; W. R. Goodfellow, Enrolling Clerk; S. M. Ingham, Yankton, Chaplain; C. F. Picotte, Sergeant-at-arms; E. B. Wixson, Cole, Messenger; W. W. Warford, Bon Homme, Fireman.

The House of Representatives met in the house now occupied by Rev. M. Hoyt, as a residence, and perfected an organization by electing the following officers:

Geo. M. Pinney, of Bon Homme, Speaker; Joseph R. Hanson, of Yankton, Chief Clerk; J. M. Allen, of Yankton, Assistant Clerk; D. Gifford, of Bon Homme, Engrossing Clerk; M. D. Metcalf, Chaplain; James Somers, Sergeant-at-arms; A. B. Smith, Messenger; Ole Anderson, of Yankton, Fireman.

The following is a list of the names of members of both houses:

Yankton District.—Council, Enos Stutsman and D. T. Bramble. House, M. K. Armstrong and John Stanage.

East Vermillion District.—Council, H. D. Betts and J. W. Boyle. House, L. Burgess and A. W. Puett.

West Vermillion.—Council, Jacob Deuel. House, J. A. Jacobson and B. E. Wood.

Big Sioux and Red River District.—Council, Austin Cole and W. W. Brookings. House, C. Malony, J. C. McBride, G. P. Waldron and H. S. Donaldson.

Bon Homme District.—Council, J. H. Shober. House, G. M. Pinney and Reuben Wallace.

Ft. Randall District.—Council, J. S. Gregory. House, J. L. Tiernon.

A complete code of laws was enacted by the Legislature for the Government of the Territory; the boundaries of the several counties defined and their county seats located, and the representation of the Red River District increased to three members.

The Capitol was located at Yankton.

In the spring of 1862, when the Missouri River broke up, the ice gorged, and the low lands along the river were flooded, causing many settlers temporarily to leave their homes. The waters soon subsided, and the settlers returned to their homes and quietly followed their agricultural pursuits. The year of 1862 was a fruitful season, all kinds of crops yielding bountifully. The settlements at Bon Homme, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Vermillion, Richland and Elk Point, prospered finely, and the whole country bid fair to be speedily settled with an industrious population.

The second general election took place in September: The opposing candidates for Delegate to Congress were Gov. Jayne and Gen. Todd. The election was hotly contested, Gov. Jayne being supported by the only newspapers on the Missouri slope, in Dakota—the *Dakotaian*, at Yankton, and the *Republican*, at Vermillion.

The friends of Gen. Todd used the columns of the *Sioux City Register* to advocate the claims of their candidate. The result of the votes as canvassed, stood, 408 for Jayne, and 375 for Todd. Gen. Todd contested the election, and finally obtained the seat in Congress, as Delegate from Dakota.

In the fall of 1862, the U. S. Land Office at Vermillion,

was opened, by the appointment of J. M. Allen, as Register, and M. Wilkinson, Receiver.

The first pre-emption claim in Dakota was made by Thos. McLeese, two miles west of Yankton. The first homestead entered was by Mahlon Gore, who afterwards forfeited it by abandonment during the Indian troubles.

Previous to this, however, Gen. Todd had laid claim to several tracts of land around Yankton and Vermillion ; also, some tracts in Union County. His title to most of the land claimed in Yankton County, embracing some of the finest portions of the City of Yankton, has since been confirmed by the Government, rendering his title perfect. At Vermillion, the General was less successful.

C. F. Picotte was allowed a section of land by a stipulation in the treaty, which Mr. Picotte located at Yankton, adjoining the tract of Gen. Todd. A portion of this tract has since been platted as "Lower Yankton."

Up to the time of the election in September, the settlements had enjoyed comparative quiet from Indian troubles. There had been no particular excitement or fear of Indian difficulties, and although that portion of Dakota occupied by the few settlements had recently been occupied by Indians, they did not feel particularly alarmed, because the Yanktons and Poncas, who were then, and always have been friendly to the whites, and not friendly to the hostile Indians, served as a barrier between the white settlements and the unfriendly tribes of the Upper Missouri. But the dreadful news which reached the settlements in September, of the massacre by the Indians in Minnesota, of a thousand unsuspecting white settlers, cast a gloom over the frontier settlements and caused the hearts of the bravest to shudder, when they considered the subject, and knew that the same bands of Indians, or their allies, could make a raid on the settlements in Dakota and Northwestern Iowa, and in a few days murder the settlers, drive off their cattle, burn their dwellings, and escape beyond the reach of the few soldiers then in the Territory. One after another of the settlers determined to leave the Territory for some safer locality, until the stampede became general, and most of the settlers had left for a place of safety. Those who

resided in the vicinity of Yankton and above, assembled at Yankton and fortified a portion of the town, including the present International Hotel, where they all remained for several days, and many for a month or more. At Sioux Falls, a Mr. Amidon and his son were killed while at work in the corn-field, whereupon the settlers abandoned the place, and many came to Yankton, and settled permanently. Capt. G. P. Waldron, B. C. Fowler and Charles White and their families, and W. W. Brookings and B. M. Smith, who were then single men, were formerly residents of Sioux Falls, which was, previous to the stampede, one of the most flourishing towns in the Territory, containing a hotel and store, a printing office and a steam saw-mill.

Sioux City, in Iowa, too, shared in the stampede, for while many of the men from Dakota stopped temporarily at Sioux City, their women and children and many of the citizens of Sioux City sought refuge with their eastern friends. The men generally soon returned to their Dakota homes, and kept "Batchelors Hall," or joined the military expeditions, and for the next two or three years very little was done towards extending the settlements or following agricultural pursuits, except the raising of stock. The only loss of life by Indians during this year, was that already mentioned at Sioux Falls.

Those were truly distressing times for the settlers. All were poor, or of limited means, and they had invested all they had in opening farms and building houses on their claims. They had worked hard and raised excellent crops, which, at the time of the stampede were nearly ready to harvest. These were left untended, and when, in a few weeks, the settlers returned to their homes, it was to find their houses plundered, their crops entirely destroyed by their own or their neighbors cattle, that had been left in the stampede to shirk for themselves. It is no wonder that they were discouraged, and that many left their claims temporarily. With the exception of Sioux Falls, little damage was done to the deserted houses and crops of the settlers, if indeed they were even visited by Indians at all. During the fall, many of the settlers returned to their homes, and have remained on them undisturbed until the present time. It is truly amusing now to hear the old

settlers recount the scenes that were enacted throughout the Territory during the memorable "stampede" of 1862. We have listened for hours to the recital of the interesting story of their flight to Yankton and Sioux City, and the fortification of the towns; the bravery of the citizens when they expected an attack, and their subsequent return to their homes, which had not been disturbed by Indians.

The surveying on the public lands this year was done mostly in the Big Sioux Valley, by Cortez Fessenden and John Mellen.

The second legislature met at Yankton, on the 1st of December, 1862, and held 40 days. An organization was not readily effected, and sixteen days were consumed before the legislature was fully organized and ready to receive the message of the Governor.

The officers of the Council were:

President—Enos Stutsman.

Secretary—James Tufts.

The officers of the House were:

Speaker—M. K. Armstrong.

Chief Clerk—Robt. Hagaman.

The following is the list of the names of members from each county, and the names of both houses:

Yankton County—Council, Enos Stutsman, D. T. Bramble; House, M. K. Armstrong, Knud Larson.

Clay County—Council, H. D. Betts, J. W. Boyle. House, A. J. Harlan, L. Bothun, A. W. Puett, J. A. Jacobson.

Cole County and Sioux Falls—Council, A. Cole, W. W. Brookings. House, N. J. Wallace, M. H. Somers, G. P. Waldron.

Red River District—Council, James McFetridge. House, H. S. Donaldson, J. Y. Buckman.

Bon Homme County—Council, J. H. Shober. House, E. Gifford, R. M. Johnson.

Ft. Randall District—Council, J. S. Gregory. House, F. D. Pease.

Subordinate Officers of Council—James Tufts, Secretary; W. W. Warford, Assistant; L. Robinson, Sergeant-at-arms; Hans Gunderson, Messenger; Ole Halverson, Fireman; M. Hoyt, Chaplain.

Subordinate Officers of House—R. M. Hagaman, Chief Clerk; J. M. Allen, Assistant; G. Jacobson, Sergeant-at-arms; T. Halverson, Messenger; J. S. Prescho, Fireman; J. L. Paine, Chaplain.

Geo. W. Kingsbury and F. M. Ziebach were public printers.

The year 1862 was a fruitful season. Good crops were raised, but in consequence of the stampede few of them were harvested.

At the time of the stampede there were many good farms opened in the Territory, but the Indian troubles of 1862-63 caused most of them to be deserted, and the prairie fires destroyed the fences and many of the buildings.

EVENTS OF 1863.

The Indian difficulties continuing, in March, 1863, Capt. Wm. Tripp's company of Dakota Cavalry was enlisted and mustered into the United States service, with the following named officers:

Captain—Wm. Tripp.

1st. Lieutenant—T. E. Clark.

2d. Lieutenant—J. R. Wood.

Orderly Sergeant—N. J. Wallace.

This company, (Company B) and Capt. Miner's company, (Company A,) served faithfully during the Indian wars in Gen. Sully's campaigns, and when the war closed were honorably discharged and returned to their farms which they had left for three years to engage in the service of their country.

In the spring of 1863, eighteen Steamboats passed up the Missouri River, bearing passengers and freight to the mining districts of Montana.

In the summer of this year Capt. G. P. Woldron was appointed Provost Marshal for the District of Dakota, and opened his office at Yankton. Newton Edmunds, formerly Chief Clerk in the Surveyor Generals office was appointed Governor of Dakota. About this time John W. Boyle succeeded Mr. Wilkinson as receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Vermillion.

In June 1863, Gen Sully marched up the Missouri Valley with 2000 troops, and fought the Indians at White Stone Hills and defeated them. But while the expedition was up

the river, roving bands of Indians stole upon the unguarded settlers and stole their horses and frequently murdered the settlers.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

In the spring and summer of 1863 more settlers in the Missouri Valley, in Dakota, were murdered by the Indians than in any year before or since. In the Month of April, a young man named Jacobson was killed at Greenway's Ferry. Young Jacobson and Tommy Thompson were returning from a trip up the river to Ft. Randall, and reaching the Ferry at nightfall, camped out on the flat on the west side of the Ferry. After supper they tied their horses to the wagon and laid down in their wagon to sleep. About midnight they were roused by the snorting of the horses, and on raising himself up Jacobson was shot in the breast with an arrow and killed. Thompson succeeded in reaching Mr. Greenway's house on the opposite side of the river. The Indians took Jacobson's horses and fled. The next day the horses returned to the settlement on the east side of the river.

In August of this year five children of a Mr. Wiseman, living about 15 miles below Yankton on the Nebraska side of the Missouri, were murdered under the following circumstances :

Mr. Wiseman who was a soldier, was absent from home with Gen. Sully's expedition. Mrs. Wiseman started for Yankton to trade, and passing the house of Mr. Platt Saunders, their nearest neighbor, requested her oldest daughter (a girl of 18, and who was helping Mrs. Saunders) to go home and stay with the children while she went to Yankton, as she expected to remain over night. On returning home next day, she found her oldest boy, about 16 years old, lying across his gun, in the yard, dead. Passing on a few steps, she found her second boy, about 13 years of age, also dead, with his gun lying under him. She then looked in at the window, and saw her other children and a dead Indian lying on the floor. She did not enter the house, but fled to St. James, 8 miles distant, but on account of the lateness of the hour could not get any one to return to her house that night. Early next morning, a

party of soldiers accompanied her to her house, and found the two oldest boys as before stated. No dead Indian was found by them; he had probably been carried away. The oldest daughter, aged 18 years, was found lying on the floor, not dead, but speechless, with an iron poker jammed down her throat. The next to the smallest child was found in the bed stabbed, but not dead; but it could only feebly speak, "Indians," and, "water." The youngest, a babe of a few months, was found baked to death in the oven. The two children not yet dead when found, both died the next day.

The house was completely plundered of all its contents, and several hives of bees robbed of their honey. A horse belonging to Mr. Wiseman was also stolen. Mrs. W. had \$50 in greenbacks in a book lying on a shelf. The book was torn to pieces and the leaves scattered on the floor, and among them the greenbacks, which had probably escaped the notice of the Indians. The Indians fled across the Missouri River and up the James River, a short distance thence to Skunk Lake, above Sioux Falls. Capt. Tripp started in pursuit of the Indians, and followed their trail to a body of timber on the margin of the aforesaid lake, at which place all trace of their trail was lost. Mr. Wiseman and his family are now living in the same house and near the place of the horrible scenes of 1863.

Still later in the season the stage was attacked at Choteau Creek, and Sergeant Trask killed. The driver and a little son of Mr. T. Bruguier, of Sioux City, escaped. The Indian troubles rendered it unsafe for settlers to live on their claims, hence, agricultural pursuits were generally abandoned, the settlers finding employment in the military service, or in freighting goods from the railroad to the Posts and Agencies in the upper country.

In September, the third general election was held, but as there was no Delegate in Congress to be elected, and as the local offices were not much sought after, there was little or no interest manifested in the election.

The legislature convened at Yankton on the seventh of December, and organized by the election of Enos Stutsman, as President of the Council, and A. W. Puett, Speaker of the House.

The following is a list of the names of officers and members :

Yankton County—Council, Enos Stutsman, J. M. Stone, G. W. Kingsbury. House, John Lawrence, W. W. Brookings, Knud Larson, W. Reed, P. H. Risling.

Clay County—Council, Lasse Bothun, Hugh Compton, Franklin Taylor. House, H. Burgess, Ole Bottolfson, A. W. Puett, E. M. Bond, Wm. Shriner, G. W. Pratt.

Cole County—Council, J. O. Taylor, M. M. Taylor, John Mathers. House, N. G. Curtis, Albert Gore, B. A. Hill, Duncan Ross, Asa Mattison.

Bon Homme County—Council, D. P. Bradford. House, Henry Brooks, L. H. Litchfield.

Todd County—Council, J. Shaw Gregory. House, Jesse Wherry, Peter Keegan.

Charles Mix County—Council, John J. Thompson. House, E. W. Wall.

Officers of the Council—Enos Stutsman, President; J. R. Hanson, Secretary; C. F. Rossteuscher, Assistant; B. C. Fowler, Sergeant-at-arms; C. E. Rowley, Messenger; T. W. Thompson, Fireman; Rev. M. Hoyt, Chaplain.

Officers of the House—A. W. Puett, Speaker; Mahlon Gore, Chief Clerk; A. K. Curtis, Assistant; Ole Sampson, Sergeant-at-arms; Louis Larson, Fireman; L. K. Severson, Messenger; Almon Gore, Chaplain.

George W. Kingsbury, Proprietor of the *Dakotian*, was elected public printer.

The year 1863 was very dry in Dakota, but notwithstanding the drouth, wherever crops were planted and well tended, they yielded well.

EVENTS OF 1864.

In the spring of 1864, the "New York Colony" reached the Territory and settled at various points between the Big Sioux and Bon Homme. This colony was organized at Syracuse, New York, during the summer of 1863, principally through the efforts of James S. Foster, Grove Buel, Franklin Bronson and Charles Van Epps now residing at Yankton, and G. C. Cole and R. E. Fairchild now residing at Webster City, Iowa. The object of this association was to locate upon Government land at some suitable place, start a town and locate around it.

and grow up with the country. Their plans were well laid and admirably carried out. The only unfortunate thing connected with the colony was the drouth and grasshoppers of 1864, which disheartened many of the colony and caused them to leave for parts not now so interesting as Dakota.

Mr. Foster was sent out in August 1863, to look out a favorable place for the colony to settle. After visiting Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, he returned and reported in favor of Dakota. The colony then numbering one hundred families decided to accept the report and act upon it, and settled in Dakota. The time fixed upon to start from Syracuse was the 12th of April. A special train was chartered to run from Syracuse to Marshalltown, Iowa, with only three changes; one at Buffalo, one at Port Sarnia and one at Chicago. Members of the association were furnished tickets for the trip for \$15.00, children less than 12 years of age half price. Freight was carried for \$2.05 per hundred the entire distance. The special train consisted of twenty cars and conveyed the members of the colony and their families, with their baggage, running through in five days. The cars run off the track in Canada, but no damage was done except delaying the party for several hours.

In Chicago, one car load of freight was left by mistake, causing some trouble to the owners of the goods, who were delayed a few days at Marshalltown, until their goods arrived. At Marshalltown teams were purchased, and the colony headed their train for Dakota. Several families meeting with friends, and dreading a tedious journey of 300 miles, with ox teams, through miry sloughs and across uninhabited prairies, took up their residence at Marshalltown, and still greater numbers becoming discouraged with the toils of the journey, and believing the fabulous stories concerning Dakota, reported by designing persons, who wished to have the colony locate in Iowa, stopped at Webster City and Fort Dodge. About the middle of May the main part of the colony reached the high bluffs between Sioux City and the Big Sioux River, which is the eastern boundary of Dakota, and looking over the Big Sioux beheld for the first time the plains of Dakota. The scene from the point named was pleasant to the tired travelers—the

broad level prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, and covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, the majestic Missouri with its broad skirting of heavy timber inspired the colony with fresh courage, and all felt and acknowledged that half had not been told of the richness and beauty of the Missouri Valley in Dakota. The train had not traveled twenty miles in the Territory before several members selected farms and commenced erecting cabins and putting in spring crops. Twenty-five families located between the Big Sioux and Yankton, and as many more reached Yankton, a portion of whom resided temporarily at Bon Homme during the summer of 1864. Fifteen families located permanently at Yankton. The following is a list of the names of members of the colony, who are now residing in Dakota, with their post office address:

James V. Bunker,	Yankton, D. T.
George V. Bunker,	" "
A. L. Hinman,	" "
James Prentiss,	" "
Charles Van Epps,	" "
G. C. Moody,	" "
L. H. Elliott,	" "
C. W. Foster,	" "
George I. Foster,	" "
S. C. Fargo,	" "
Grove Buell,	" "
A. C. Brownson,	" "
Wm. I. Bunker,	" "
L. W. Case,	" "
Eugene Alexander,	" "
Albert Alexander,	" "
Ellison Brownson,	" "
James S. Foster,	" "
Mrs. E. Crandall (now Mrs. Newman.)	" "
Chas. N. Taylor,	Lincoln, D. T.
Stephen Baker,	" "
James Ielden,	" "
Richard Ielden,	" "
Eugene Brownson,	" "
Darwin Phillips,	Elk Point, D. T.
Amos Phillips,	" "

Myron Coykendall,
George Coykendall,

Richland D. T.
" "

Several families selected claims, and remained in the Territory during the summer, but becoming discouraged, or finding more lucrative employment elsewhere returned to Iowa, several families locating in Woodbury County, near Sioux City, Iowa. Others returned farther east, some of whom have since drifted back to Dakota.

The summer of 1864 was uncommonly dry; few crops were planted, and generally, those planted did not thrive as well as in former years; but a fair crop would have been realized but for the appearance of the grasshoppers that came in great numbers about the first of August and destroyed the garden vegetables and the corn and potatoes in the fields. The crop of wheat and oats had been previously harvested, and were not damaged.

"*The Dakota Union*" published in 1864 at Yankton, by M. K. Armstrong & Geo. W. Kinsbury, contains an article on the New York Colony which tells as plainly as can be done, the reasons why some became disheartened and also tells the truth in regard to the severe effects of drouth in other sections of the country :

"THE NEW YORK COLONY."

"Some sixty families of this colony have arrived and settled in different parts of the Territory. They have all the appearance of a thrifty industrious class of people and seem determined to make for themselves homes in the West, and undergo all the privations and discouraging hardships of a pioneer life. All express themselves satisfied with the general features and natural advantages of the country, but are sadly disappointed by the severe and unrelenting drouth. But such misfortunes in certain years are known to befall all countries; and some of the best grain growing states in the Union have been parched by periodical drouths and the inhabitants reduced almost to a state of starvation. Minnesota is now suffering with its parched vegetation, and its streams are so low that navigation is seriously impeded on its largest rivers.

But three years ago the people of Kansas were so impoverished by the incessant drouth that aid was implored from the

neighboring states to prevent a famine—while in the same year Dakota was waving with bountiful harvests. A few years residence in this Territory has proved to us that farmers can live here and make money by raising grain and stock. Northern Iowa and Wisconsin are now suffering under the same drouth that extended over Southern Dakota; but New York farmers are accustomed to an abundance of rain, and when they come from that State to Dakota, and find clear skies and no rain for weeks in succession they are ready to believe that “the world is going to burn up.” We can only ask that the members of this colony be not discouraged but give Dakota a trial, as this may be the dark day before the dawning of long years of prosperity and bountiful harvest.”

New York also suffered greatly from drouth the same year, but of course sections that had a great variety of crops in cultivation would not suffer so severely as a new country where “sod corn” was the principal crop. Even in 1864 while Dakota was suffering from the severest drouth ever known within her borders good crops were raised on “old ground.”

Hugh Fraley at Bon Homme, and Franklin Bronson at Yankton, and many others in the Territory had each as fine a crop of corn at the time the grasshoppers came in August 1864, as ever was grown.

The soldiers of Gen. Sully's expedition, among whom were the Dakota Cavalry, report that the corn crops of the Indians in the upper country this same year were excellent, not having suffered from the drouth or grasshoppers.

Wild fruit and berries were very abundant in 1864. In the summer of this year the second Indian expedition passed up the river. Among the troops were several regiments of Iowa volunteers, who witnessed the worst effects of the drouth, and who, returning to their homes, circulated reports unfavorable to Dakota. No doubt these soldiers were honest in their opinions, but they have generally created an erroneous impression concerning the fertility of Dakota.

In July, 1864, Ara Bartlett, of Illinois, was appointed Judge of the First Judicial District in this Territory.

During this year, Major Maynadier undertook to open up the route to Montana and Idaho *via* the Niobrara River, but

after reaching the mouth of the Niobrara the Major concluded his force of 16 men was too small to proceed safely on his expedition, abandoned the project and disposed of his outfit, greatly to the mortification of the people of Dakota, who greatly desire to have the Black Hills in Western Dakota, opened up and the rich treasures of gold, coal, iron, and pine lumber, which are known to exist there, made tributary to Southeastern Dakota.

In the fall of 1864 the two papers, *The Dakota Union* and *The Dakotaian*, were merged in the *Union & Dakotaian*, which supported Dr. Burleigh for Congress, who was the successful candidate.

On the 5th of December, 1864, the fourth general election was held. Six hundred and seven votes were polled for Delegate, of which Dr. Burleigh received 386, and Gen. Todd 220.

Dr. Burleigh received the certificate of election from the board of canvassers, and took his seat in Congress as the Delegate from Dakota.

The following is a list of the names of the officers and members of the legislature of 1864-65:

Yankton County—Council, Enos Stutsman, G. W. Kingsbury, J. M. Stone. House, W. W. Brookings, J. R. Hanson, John Lawrence, M. M. Matthiesen, W. Reed.

Union County—Council, J. O. Taylor, M. M. Rich, John Mathers. House, A. Christy, G. W. Kellogg, Peter Lemonges, H. Matthews, George Stickney.

Clay County—Council, Lasse Bothun, Hugh Compton, Franklin Taylor. House, H. Burgess, J. P. Burgman, B. W. Collar, G. W. Pratt, Wm. Shriner, J. W. Turner.

Bon Homme County—Council, D. P. Bradford. House, John Rouse, John W. Owens.

Todd County—Council, J. Shaw Gregory. House, Francis McCarthy, Peter Kegan.

Charles Mix County—John J. Thompson. House, F. Fallas, E. W. Wall.

Officers of the Council—Enos Stutsman, President; G. N. Propper, Secretary; James B. Gayton and C. F. Rossteuscher, Assistants; Carlos Kingsley, Sergeant-at-arms; Mons Bothun, Messenger; W. H. Werdebaugh, Fireman; L. P. Judson, Chaplain.

Officers of the House—W. W. Brookings, Speaker; Geo. I. Foster, Chief Clerk; L. E. Congleton, Assistant; J. P. Renne, Sergeant-at-arms; Erick Nelson, Messenger; Peter Nelson, Fireman; M. Hoyt, Chaplain.

In the fall of this year, Gov. Edmunds appointed James S. Foster, Territorial Supt. Public Instruction, who presented the first School Report to the Legislature in December 1864. At this time there were no public schools in the Territory.

The winter of 1864 and 5, was quite mild with but little snow.

EVENTS OF 1865.

In the spring of 1865, Ara Bartlett was appointed Chief Justice, and Jefferson P. Kidder and W. E. Gleason Associate Justices, and Laban H. Litchfield, of Dakota, was appointed Marshal.

During the winter of 1864-65, Congress appropriated eighty-five thousand dollars for opening wagon roads through the Territories to the gold mines.

Col. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, Iowa, was appointed Superintendent of the road, to run from the mouth of the Niobrara to Virginia City, M. T. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated to open this route. Col. Sawyer passed over the route and laid the road; but as the country through which it passed has since become an Indian Reservation, it remains untraveled.

Col. G. C. Moody was assigned to the Superintendency of the Sioux City & Cheyenne River Wagon Road, and allowed twenty-five thousand dollars with which to bridge the Big Sioux, Vermillion and Dakota Rivers, and lay the road to the mouth of the Cheyenne. The bridge over the Big Sioux was commenced, but was not completed until more than a year afterwards.

W. W. Brookings was appointed Superintendent of the Minnesota & Cheyenne River Route, and allowed thirty thousand dollars to open the road. This route was expected to intersect the Sawyer route west of the Black Hills.

Mr. Brookings crossed the country from Minnesota to the mouth of the Cheyenne River and laid the road up the valley of that river, nearly to the forks of the Cheyenne.

The third and last expedition of General Sully passed up the country in June of this year. The Indians fled on the ap-

proach of the troops, and were pursued and chastized in several battles. In the fall the expedition returned, and one company was stationed during the winter at Yankton.

In April of this year Gen. G. D. Hill was re-appointed Surveyor General of Dakota, and Joel F. Potter appointed U. S. Indian Agent for the Poncas. James M. Stone Agent for the Santees and Joseph R. Hanson, U. S. Indian Agent at Fort Thompson.

On the 20th of April, 1865, the startling news reached Yankton of the assassination of President Lincoln, whose last official act was the signing of the commission of S. L. Spink as Secretary of Dakota, who had been the acting Secretary for several months.

During the summer of 1865, the Episcopal Society, Rev. M. Hoyt, Rector, erected their present Church building, corner Walnut and Third streets in Yankton, and commenced the erection of houses of worship at Vermillion and Elk Point.

Capt. Miner's Company Dakota Cavalry was mustered out of service in May of this year and the soldiers returned to their former homes, having served faithfully for three years in the United States Service.

The Government considering the Indian war terminated, ordered a cordon of military posts from the Minnesota line to the Missouri River. In pursuance of this order, Capt. Benj. King, of Company I, 6th Regiment Iowa Cavalry, was directed to build Fort James, at Fire-steel Creek, 60 miles up the Dakota River, and Capt. Eicher, of Co. E, of same regiment, was detailed to build Fort Dakota, at Sioux Falls. Fort Dakota was occupied by soldiers for several years, but Fort James was only occupied a year or so.

In July of this year, occurred the last Indian difficulty of any consequence, in Southeastern Dakota. While Thomas C. Watson and two other gentlemen named Fletcher and La Moure, were engaged in putting up hay a few miles above Richland, in Union County, they were attacked by a band of Indians, who fired on Mr. La Moure, who was driving the mower, killing him instantly; they then shot several arrows at Mr. Watson, one of which entered his back, near the shoul-

der blade, and was afterwards pushed through his shoulder, causing a severe wound from the effect of which he soon recovered. Mr. Fletcher escaped unhurt, but Mrs. Fletcher, who was loading the hay, tried to prevent the Indians from unhitching the horses from the wagon, by striking at them with a fork. The Indians becoming enraged, shot several arrows at her, whereupon she dropped down on the load of hay, and was unmolested. The Indians took all the horses belonging to the haying party, and left, passing up the Big Sioux towards Sioux Falls. Pursuit was made by the settlers, but the Indians were not overtaken.

About this time Capt. Nelson Miner received the appointment of Register of the United States Land Office at Vermillion, D. T., and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office. W. L. Joy, of Sioux City, and James Christian, of Kansas, were each successively appointed U. S. Attorney for Dakota, but did not accept the position.

On the 6th of July, 1865, the first session of the Supreme Court for Dakota was held in Yankton, Chief Justice Bartlett presiding.

In September, 1865, a commission was sent up the Missouri River, to treat with the Upper Missouri Indians. The commission consisted of Gov. Edmunds, of Dakota, Col. Taylor, Rev. H. W. Reed and — Gurnsey, Esq.

Treaties were made with the Brules, Two Kettles, Yanktonais, Minneconjos, Sans-Arcs, Ogallalas and Blackfeet Sioux. Fifty thousand dollars worth of presents and provisions were distributed by the commission.

On the 10th of October, the fifth general election was held, but, as is usually the case when no Delegate is to be elected, little interest was manifested in the election.

“On the 4th day of December, the fifth Legislature convened at Yankton, consisting of the following members:

Yankton County—Council, Enos Stutsman, M. K. Armstrong, G. W. Kingsbury, A. Van Osdel. House, W. W. Brookings, H. C. Ash, A. M. English, S. C. Fargo, Jacob Brauch.

Union County—Council, George Stickney, Charles Labreeche, O. F. Stevens. House, T. C. Watson, E. C. Collins,

William Walters, Michael Curry, Michael Ryan, G. W. Kellogg, Edward Lent.

Clay County—Council, J. W. Turner, N. V. Ross, Canute Weeks. House, H. J. Austin, James Whitehorn, G. B. Bigelow, Amos Hampton, Franklin Taylor, James McHenry.

Bon Homme County—Council, Austin Cole. House, Jonathan Brown, Charles N. Cooper.

Todd County—Council, J. Shaw Gregory. House, J. A. Lewis, C. H. McCarthy.

Charles Mix County—Council, John J. Thompson. House, W. Stevens, Joseph Ellis.

Officers of the Council—George Stickney, President; J. R. Hanson, Secretary; Edwin Vinton, Assistant; J. D. Prentice, Sergeant-at-arms; B. F. Fraley, Messenger; Joseph Broulette, Fireman; Rev. M. Hoyt, Chaplain.

Officers of the House—G. B. Bigelow, Speaker; Geo. I. Foster, Chief Clerk; John Reynolds, Assistant; George Falkenburg, Sergeant-at-arms; S. M. Kessler, Fireman; Stephen Baker, Messenger; Rev. M. Hoyt, Chaplain."

Capt. Wm. Tripp's Company of Dakota Cavalry was mustered out in the fall of 1865, the most of whom resumed their former vocation—that of farming. Capt. Tripp's company performed valuable service in protecting the frontier, besides accompanying Gen. Sully's expedition each successive summer for three years.

EVENTS OF 1866.

During the winter of 1865 and 6, there was a heavy fall of snow in Dakota and Montana; and when the rivers broke up in the spring, the Missouri overflowed its banks, and covered much of the bottom lands with water varying in depth from an inch to several feet. In a few days the water subsided, having done no considerable damage, but leaving the sloughs and basins full of water, and rendering the roads on the bottoms almost impassable, as at that time few bridges had been constructed. When the sloughs dried up great quantities of excellent fish were easily caught.

In May of this year another Indian Commission was sent to treat with the Upper Missouri Indians. The Commission consisted of Gov. Edmunds, Gen. Curtis, Rev. H. W. Reed and

Mr. Gurnsey. Dr. Reed the son of one of the commissioners was Secretary and M. K. Armstrong, Assistant Secretary of the commission. The Steamer "Ben Johnson" conveyed the commission up the river 100 miles above Fort Union. Treaties were made with the Arickarees, Grosventres, Mandans, Assinaboines, Crows and Uncpapa Sioux. The commission returned in August having made several important treaties and distributed \$122,000 worth of goods to the Indians.

Wm. Shriner of Clay county was appointed Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, for the District of Dakota in the spring of this year and Edward C. Collins of Union county, appointed Assessor. A. L. Edwards of Yankton received the appointment of Assistant Assessor. Previous to this year no Internal Revenue tax had been collected in Dakota.

Geo. H. Hand received the appointment of U. S. District Attorney for Dakota, in the spring of 1866.

William Tripp was appointed Surveyor General for Dakota in May of this year, in place of Gen. Geo. D. Hill, resigned.

The spring and summer of 1866 was unusually wet, causing some inconvenience to farmers along the rivers and creeks by the overflowing of the river banks, but no serious damage was done to property.

The crops were generally good, but in the month of August some portions of Dakota were visited with grasshoppers in such numbers that great damage was done to crops not then harvested. This grasshopper raid was the last experienced in Dakota. These pests of the farmer had passed farther East each year since their first appearance, this year reaching into Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri. The following year Dakota had no grasshoppers but Iowa suffered severely from them and the Chicago papers mention their appearance as far East as that city. In the fall of 1866 the ground in some places especially near timber was filled with grasshoppers eggs, which remained in the ground until spring and hatched out in such numbers that they did damage to fields of young wheat, but as soon as their wings appeared and they could fly they proceeded on their journey eastward. Since that time Dakota has been comparatively free from grasshoppers, no damage being done to crops except in one or two neighborhoods. Dakota is

now free from these pests and we have no more reason to fear their return than the people of any other section.

In October the general election for the Territory took place.

Walter A. Burleigh was the *administration* candidate, supported by the Federal officials and Government patronage.

Wilmot W. Brookings was the Republican candidate.

The *Union & Dakotian* at Yankton, advocated the election of Mr. Burleigh.

The campaign was quite spirited, but the election passed off quietly, resulting in the election of Dr. Burleigh.

The following is a list of the names of members of the Territorial Legislature for 1866-7 :

COUNCIL.

Union—Charles La Breeche, O. F. Stevens and D. M. Mills.

Clay—J. W. Turner, Canute Weeks and N. V. Ross.

Yankton—M. K. Armstrong, A. G. Fuller, A. Van Osdel and Geo. W. Kingsbury.

Charles Mix—J. J. Thompson.

Todd—J. A. Lewis.

The Council was organized by the election of the following officers :

President—M. K. Armstrong.

Secretary—B. M. Smith.

Assistant Secretary—Henry Brooks.

Sergeant-at-arms—Geo. W. Smith.

Fireman—Patrick Brown.

Messenger—Michael McCue.

Chaplain—Rev. M. Hoyt.

The members of the Lower House were as follows :

Union—I. T. Gore, E. B. Wixson, Michael Curry, Wm. Gray, Vincent La Bell, N. C. Stevens and Geo. W. Kellogg.

Clay—H. J. Austin, Daniel Hodgins, John Trumbo, Amon Hanson and Hans Gunderson.

Yankton—H. C. Ash, W. N. Collamer, M. U. Hoyt, D. T. Bramble and Thomas Frick.

Bon Homme—Hugh Fraley and R. M. Johnson.

Charles Mix—William Stevens and Kerwin Wilson.

Todd—J. B. S. Todd and Charles H. McCarthy.

The following is the list of the officers of the House :

Speaker—J. B. S. Todd.

Chief Clerk—F. Wixson.

Assistant Clerk—D. Mowery.

Sergeant-at arms—John Stanage.

Messenger—J. Lewison.

Fireman—Geo. P. Rounds.

Chaplain—Rev. C. W. Batcheller.

EVENTS OF 1867.

Early in the spring of 1867, the people of Dakota determined if possible to open up a route to the gold mines of Montana *via* the Black Hills of Dakota, which are known to abound in Gold, Iron, Coal and Pine timber. An expedition was organized under the leadership of Byron M. Smith Esq., and people from the East came to Yankton intending to join the expedition, but the Government instead of furnishing an escort of cavalry as expected, positively forbid the expedition to enter the Indian country, consequently the expedition was abandoned. It was a serious disappointment to the citizens of Dakota, who are waiting impatiently for the opening of the Black Hills country. With the opening of this country a great thoroughfare through Yankton and the Missouri Valley will be opened along which thriving towns and great cities must spring up, while the people will be enriched with the products of the Mines and Pineries known to exist there in great abundance. Valuable specimens of Gold are frequently brought to the trading posts above Yankton, by the Indians residing in the Black Hills, giving unmistakable evidence of the existence of Gold in paying quantities in that locality. It is hoped that the time will soon come when the Indian title to these lands may become extinct and white settlers be permitted to settle or prospect without molestation.

In the spring of 1867, an effort was made to consolidate several of the Indian tribes in Dakota, and the Government at Washington summoned Gov. A. J. Faulk and agents P. H. Congar, of the Yanktons; J. M. Stone, of the Santees, and J. R. Hanson, of the Two Kettles to the National Capitol, with fifteen representatives from each of the above named tribes in order that the wishes of the Indians might be consult-

ed. The party left Yankton on the 8th of February. H. C. Ash and Geo. N. Propper accompanied the party. The Indians were delighted with their trip to the National Capitol, to see their Great Father, the President. The party returned to their tribes after an absence of several weeks, having visited a number of the great cities of the East, including New York. The only serious accident that happened to the party was the "accidental" death of one of the Indians in Washington, in which city he was found suspended to a lamp post one morning.

Dr. R. I. Thomas was this year appointed Medical Director of the Indian Superintendency of Dakota. Col. A. B. Miller was appointed Superintendent of the Sheyenne Wagon Road, and completed the Government bridge across the Big Sioux in July of this year, and across the Vermillion in September following.

In March 1867 Gov. A. J. Faulk was re-appointed and confirmed as Governor of Dakota. He was first appointed to this position in the fall of 1866. George Stickney was appointed Receiver of the U. S. Land office at Vermillion, and John W. Boyle Associate Justice Supreme Court for the 3d Judicial District of Dakota.

The spring of 1867 was very backward for Dakota. The Missouri did not break up at Yankton until April 8th, but some of the farmers had sowed their wheat in March. During the previous winter a heavy body of snow had fallen in the upper country, and when the Missouri River broke up, it overflowed its banks, causing some inconvenience to the travel on the bottom road to Sioux City. No damage was done to property by the overflow except the carrying away of cord-wood and saw-logs along the banks of the river.

In the summer of 1867 Col. G. C. Moody of Yankton, received the appointment of Register in Bankruptcy for the District of Dakota, and D. M. Mills of Elk Point, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Dakota.

During the summer of this year, James E. Witherspoon returned from Montana Territory and having received his patent for 127.45 acres of land, embracing the western portion of the town of Yankton, compromised with the occupants, thus settling the question of title to a portion of the present city of Yankton.

The troops having been withdrawn from Fort James on the Dakota River, the citizens naturally felt timid and resolved to organize for their own protection.

The Governor received a sufficient quantity of cavalry equipments to fully equip ten companies, which were readily enlisted. Gov. Faulk appointed the following named gentlemen to positions on the staff:

James L. Kelley—Adjutant General.

D. M. Mills—Quartermaster, with rank of Brigadier-General.

John L. Jolley—Paymaster, rank of Colonel.

John Lawrence—Aid-de-camp, with rank of Colonel.

The new companies organized, promptly elected officers and received their equipments, but were never called upon to do service. No Indian troubles were experienced, and the settlements extended rapidly and continued to prosper. Schools were established, churches erected, and as the crops were generally good, the immigrants of this year were well pleased with the country.

The *Dakota Republican* was again revived at Vermillion during the summer, by Lucien O'Brien.

In the fall of 1867, a Teachers Institute was held at Elk Point. Lectures were delivered before the Institute by Hons. S. L. Spink, and W. W. Brookings, of Yankton, and addresses by Hon. E. C. Collins and Rev. T. McK. Stewart, of Elk Point, and James S. Foster, Superintendent Public Instruction. The number of teachers present was about twenty, and the exercises were of a highly interesting character.

In October, the annual election occurred for the election of county officers and members of the Legislature. No excitement prevailed, as there was no Delegate to be elected. The members of the Legislature elected were generally Republican.

The year 1867 was a prosperous one for Dakota; crops were generally good; immigration lively, and every enterprise connected with the welfare of Dakota prospered. The business men of the Territory increasing in wealth, extended their business. New buildings were erected in every town; new farms opened in every direction, and a great number of acres of new ground broke for planting in the spring of 1868.

On the 2d day of December the Legislature convened at Yankton. The following is a list of the names of officers and members :

COUNCIL.

1st District—D. M. Mills, R. R. Green and Geo. W. Kellogg.

2d District—H. J. Austin, Amos Hampton and Aaron Carpenter.

3d District—W. W. Brookings, C. H. McIntyre, C. F. Rossteuscher and W. W. Benedict.

4th District—Hugh Fraley.

5th District—R. I. Thomas.

6th District—J. A. Lewis.

OFFICERS.

President—H. J. Austin.

Secretary—Geo. I. Foster.

Assistant Secretary—L. O'Brien.

Chaplain—C. W. Batcheller.

Sergeant-at-arms—T. M. Bryan.

Messenger—Antoine ———.

Fireman—W. E. Root.

HOUSE.

1st District—T. C. Watson, Wm. Blair, C. Cummings, M. Curry, M. K. Farris, I. T. Gore and M. Ryan.

2d District—J. L. Jolley, W. Brady, H. Gunderson, Amund Hanson, C. G. Shaw and J. D. Tucker.

3d District—G. C. Moody, Franklin Bronson, M. U. Hoyt, Jacob Brauch and T. Nelson.

4th District—Jonathan Brown and Peter Keegan.

5th District—F. J. De Witt and Felicia Fallas.

6th District—J. Shaw Gregory and J. J. Thompson.

Pembina—Enos Stutsman.

Cheyenne—J. R. Whitehead.

OFFICERS.

Speaker—Enos Stutsman.

Chief Clerk—P. Halnan.

Assistant Clerk—Silas W. Kidder.

Sergeant-at-arms—W. A. Wall.

Messenger—Joseph Reandean.

Fireman—Israel Bruette.

Chaplain—Rev. M. Woodruff.

EVENTS OF 1868.

The spring of 1868 was full of promise to the people of Dakota. The crops the previous year had been uniformly good, and the settlers were confident that a bright future was in store for Southeastern Dakota, soon to be revealed and realized. Emigrants from the States were pointing to Dakota as the nearest and most practicable place to locate Homesteads. The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad was now completed to Sioux City, Iowa, within four miles of the eastern line of the Territory, rendering Dakota accessible from the East, bringing the Capital of Dakota within less than two days travel of Chicago.

The roads up the level Missouri bottoms, 65 miles to Yankton, in dry weather are excellent, but after a heavy rain they become muddy, and staging is not so pleasant. The rivers and streams are generally bridged with good substantial bridges, the funds for the erection of which were liberally donated by Congress.

In the spring of 1868, John Lawrence was appointed Superintendent of the Sioux City & Fort Randall Wagon Road, and charged with the completion of the bridges on the route. The site for the bridge across the Dakota River was changed from Van Osdel's Ferry to the old "Greenway Ferry" on the farm of Gen. J. B. S. Todd.

With the opening of spring, the "Black Hill" fever broke out.

Capt. P. B. Davy, of Minnesota, tendered his services to the people of Dakota, for the purpose of organizing a company to explore the Black Hills. Hand-bills were posted, circulars distributed, and a lively interest was manifested in the movements of the company generally, and hopes were entertained that the expedition would be successful; but the Government again put its seal on the Black Hills country, by forbidding the expedition entering the Indian country, and the company abandoned the enterprise.

It is a source of vexation to the people of Dakota to be deprived of the benefits of the immense quantities of pure timber, coal and iron, which are known to lie within three hundred miles of the fertile plains of Southeastern Dakota, with large rivers tributary to the Missouri, running to the very edge of the Black Hills country, down which rivers at certain seasons of the year rafts can be easily and safely run. But Dakota must bide her time, and wait patiently until the immense Indian Reservation in Western Dakota is abandoned, then free access to the Black Hills country will not be denied. Dakotians expect that time will soon come.

In the spring of 1868, the stages commenced running daily between Sioux City and Yankton, favoring the citizens with a daily mail, a convenience which they duly appreciated.

On the 5th of March, a Republican Territorial Convention assembled at Vermillion and elected G. C. Moody, of Yankton, and C. B. Valentine, of Union, Delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held at Chicago. Early in the spring, "Grant Clubs" were formed in every town in the Territory, and when the National Convention assembled at Chicago in June, the Dakota delegation voted for "Grant and Colfax."

On the 13th of March, the Missouri River broke up at Yankton, and a few days later several steamboats reached Yankton on their way up the Missouri to Fort Benton. The "Deer Lodge" was the first boat to make her appearance this season.

The Northwestern Transportation Company commenced running their boats this season from Sioux City to Fort Benton.

In the summer of 1868, a mail route from Yankton to Blue Earth City, Minnesota, was established, running via Sioux Falls.

On the 27th of June, the Democratic Territorial Convention assembled at Yankton and elected Gen. J. B. S. Todd and Downer T. Bramble as Territorial Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in New York City. A. G. Fuller was elected as Alternate.

On the 8th of July, the Territorial Republican Convention met at Elk Point, and put in nomination the following Territorial ticket :

Delegate—S. L. Spink, of Yankton.

Auditor—W. W. Corlett, of Laramie.

Treasurer—T. K. Hovey, of Clay.

Supt. Schools—T. McK. Stewart, of Union.

Resolutions were passed by the convention, endorsing the nominees of the Chicago Convention, and a platform was adopted favoring the early construction of railroads in the Territory, the reservation of the public lands of Dakota for *actual settlers*, and "A hearty welcome to the people who have recently settled in our Territory."

On the 8th of September, a Democratic Territorial Convention was held at Vermillion, which put in nomination the following ticket :

Delegate—J. B. S. Todd, of Yankton.

Auditor—J. W. Turner, of Clay.

Treasurer—M. Ryan, of Union.

Supt. Schools—James Keegan, of Bon Homme.

Resolutions sustaining the National Democratic candidates for President and Vice President were unanimously passed.

About the same time a "Peoples Convention" was held at Vermillion, and the following ticket put in nomination :

Delegate—J. P. Kidder, of Clay.

Auditor—E. B. Wixson, of Union.

Treasurer—M. K. Armstrong, of Yankton.

Supt. Schools—A. Gore, of Union.

The political campaign was now fully opened. Three full tickets were in the field in each county, and numerous meetings were held in all the towns of the Territory. Mr. Spink was supported by the *Union & Dakotaian*, at Yankton, and the *Dakota Republican*, at Vermillion. Judge Kidder's friends used the columns of the *Sioux City Register* to advocate the claims of their candidate, while the *Dakota Democrat* published at Yankton, supported Gen. J. B. S. Todd.

Although Congress had passed the bill creating the Territory of Wyoming, the new officials had not been appointed and the Territory was therefore unorganized and the citizens of Wyoming voted for Territorial officers at the October election,

with the citizens of Dakota. Dennis J. Toohey, of Cheyenne, was brought out as a "Wyoming" candidate for Delegate in Congress from Dakota. Dr. W. A. Burleigh also received a proportion of the "Wyoming" vote. The contest was spirited, and resulted in the election of Mr. Spink for Delegate.

The whole number of votes cast for Delegate, was 4,579, of which Mr. Spink received 1,443; Mr. Toohey, 952; Gen. Todd, 828; Dr. Burleigh, 814; Judge Kidder, 553. John Morris of Union county was elected Auditor. T. K. Hovey of Clay county was elected Treasurer. T. McK. Stewart of Union county was elected Supt. Schools.

During the summer of 1868, treaties were made with the Indians formerly residing on the Platte, by which they are to locate on reservations in the Missouri Valley above Fort Randall.

One of the first bands to remove to the new reservation was that of the famous chief "Spotted Tail." By the terms of the treaty these Indians are to be furnished regularly with provisions and farming implements for a time in the hope that they will become civilized. The people of Dakota dislike to have so large and important a portion of their Territory set apart for an Indian Reservation, but if it must be so for a while, they will cheerfully submit to it and make the most out of it possible under the circumstances. If it deprives us of the Black Hills and their products, we get in exchange one of the best local markets in the Northwest, for these Agencies and Military Posts require an immense quantity of Beef, Pork, Flour and Vegetables which the farmers of Dakota are expected to furnish.

The Legislature met at the Capitol Building in Yankton, on the 7th day of December 1868. The Council organized by the election of the following named officers:

President—W. W. Brookings.

Secretary—A. F. Shaw.

Assistant Secretary—W. S. Smith.

Enrolling Clerk—Adolph Mauksch.

Sergeant-at-arms—Iver Bagstadt.

Fireman—T. C. Edwards.

Messenger—P. Hoisington.

Chaplain—Rev. M. Hoyt.

The following is a list of the members of the council:

Union County—R. R. Green, Geo. W. Kellogg and N. J. Wallace.

Clay County—H. J. Austin, Aaron Carpenter and A. H. Hampton.

Yankton County—W. W. Brookings, W. W. Benedict, Chas. H. McIntyre and Chas. F. Rossteuscher.

Bon Homme County—Hugh Fraley.

Charles Mix County—Bly E. Wood.

Todd County—J. A. Lewis.

The House elected the following named officers:

Speaker—G. C. Moody.

Chief Clerk—Geo. I. Foster.

Assistant Clerk—E. D. Barker.

Enrolling Clerk—Ed. Gillham.

Sergeant-at-arms—Geo. W. Owens.

Messenger—Andrew Erickson.

Fireman—C. P. Larson.

Chaplain—Rev. I. C. Damon.

The following is a list of the names of members of the House:

Union County—G. P. Bennett, C. M. Brooks, John Clementson, J. T. Hewlett, Hiram Keith and R. T. Vinson.

Clay County—N. G. Curtis, J. M. Eaves, John L. Jolley, Lewis Larson, Joseph Moulin and Charles Ricker.

Yankton County—Jacob Brauch, O. F. Haggin, A. W. Jameson, Knud Larson and G. C. Moody.

Bon Homme County—Alfred Abbott and James Keegan.

Charles Mix County—Joseph La Roche and M. H. Somers.

Todd County—J. Shaw Gregory.

Pembina County—Enos Stutsman.

Laramie County—Charles D. Bradley.

The winter of 1868-9 was usually pleasant, and after the adjournment of the Legislature the capital was quiet until opening of the river in March. After the adjournment of the Legislature the leading politicians went to Washington to look after the Federal appointments for Dakota, to be made by President Grant.

The spring of 1869 was full of promise to Dakota. The crops the previous year had been uniformly good, and the citizens of the Territory, in writing to their eastern friends, had given such glowing descriptions of the country that early in the spring evidence was given of an unusually large accession to the population of Dakota, by immigration.

Early in 1869, Gen. J. B. S. Todd compromised with the occupants of that portion of the town of Yankton for which he had obtained a patent from the Government. By this compromise, all contests to lands in the city of Yankton was settled, and the title made perfect. Immediately upon the settlement of the question of title to the townsite of Yankton, city lots were considered more valuable, and half lots on Broadway sold readily for \$500.00. During the summer, city property continued to increase in value, and in September two lots on the corner of 2nd and Walnut streets sold for \$3,000. This was considered, at the time, a high price, but recently sales of lots have been made at much higher figures.

Real estate met with ready sale at all points throughout the Territory during the year, continuing through the winter of 1869-70, with no abatement of interest, or prices, property advancing generally from 25 to 100 per cent. during the year.

During the winter of 1868-9 the city of Yankton was incorporated, and the first city election held in April. Wm. N. Collamer was elected Mayor. A board of six aldermen and the usual city officers were elected.

During the summer of this year, Maj. J. Shaw Gregory and Jno. G. Edgar erected a grist-mill in Lower Yankton, near the steam saw-mill of Hammon & Co.

The bridge over the Dakota River, at the upper ferry, was completed in the spring of this year, and thus dispensing with the use of ferry boats in going to, and returning from Sioux City, Iowa, the terminus of the railroad. Several smaller bridges were completed during the summer across sloughs and creeks, making the stage road to Yankton much more convenient for travelers than formerly.

During the winter of 1868-69 the Territorial Legislature recommended a full set of officers for Federal appointments in Dakota, from the citizens of the Territory, and after the

adjournment of the Legislature, several of the candidates for Federal positions went on to Washington to look after their appointments, but upon reaching Washington they found a great number of office seekers, demanding positions at the hands of President Grant. The consequence was, only six of the new Federal officials were residents of Dakota. The following is a list of the Federal officers appointed by Gen. Grant in the spring of 1869:

Governor—John A. Burbank.

Secretary—Turney M. Wilkins.

Chief Justice—Geo. W. French.

Associate Justice—J. P. Kidder.

Associate Justice—W. W. Brookings.

Marshal—L. H. Litchfield.

Surveyor General—W. H. H. Beadle.

Assessor Internal Revenue—J. Pope Hodnett.

Assistant Assessor—H. A. Pierce.

Collector Internal Revenue—G. P. Bennett.

Register U. S. Land Office—B. F. Campbell.

Receiver U. S. Land Office—N. J. Wallace.

Postmaster, at Yankton—M. U. Hoyt.

Postmaster, at Vermillion—L. N. Palmer.

Postmaster, at Elk Point—C. M. Northup.

U. S. Indian Agent of Yanktons—Capt. Wm. J. Broatch.

U. S. Indian Agent of Poncas—Maj. W. H. Hugo.

As soon after their appointment as convenient the new officials reached the Territory and resumed the duties of their respective stations. In June of this year Warren Cowles of Pennsylvania was appointed U. S. Attorney for Dakota, and arrived at Yankton.

During the winter of 1869 the Legislature formed a law authorizing the Governor to appoint a "Commissioner of Immigration" for the Territory. Under the authority of this act of the Legislature Gov. Faulk appointed James S. Foster, as said Commissioner.

During the summer of this year the military post at Sioux Falls was abandoned and the stores transported across the country to Yankton and removed to the Forts up the river. The military reservation at Sioux Falls was yet in operation,

preventing settlers from filing upon their claims. Efforts are being made to remove the reservation which it is hoped will prove successful early in the spring of 1870.

Previous to this year no organized effort had been made to bring emigration to Dakota except that of the "New York colony" before referred to. In July of this year a Bohemian colony was organized in Chicago, Ill., by Frank Bem, Esq., for the purpose of locating in Dakota. This association had auxilliary societies in Cleveland, Ohio, and other eastern cities.

Several hundred settlers were added to the population of Dakota, principally through the efforts of Mr. Bem, and it is expected that still greater numbers will be added to the Bohemian colony in Dakota during the summer of 1870. These Bohemians are an industrious class of persons and form a valuable accession to the population of the Territory. Their principal settlement is in Yankton and Bon Homme counties, extending north to the Dakota River.

On the 12th of October, a general election was held for the election of members of the Territorial Legislature and county officers. Previous to this year members of the council were elected for two years, and members of the lower house for one year, but Congress having changed the sessions of the Territorial Legislature from Annual to Bi-ennial sessions, the members of both houses were elected at the same time, and for the same period of time, namely for two years. No special interest was manifested in the election.

The following is a list of the members elect, of both houses :

YANKTON COUNTY.

Council—C. H. McIntyre, Jacob Brauch, James M. Stone, M. K. Armstrong.

House—Geo. H. Hand, Nelson Larned, E. Miner, A. P. Hammon, Ole Sampson.

BON HOMME COUNTY.

Council—Hugh Fraley.

House—James Keegan, E. W. Wall.

UNION AND LINCOLN COUNTIES.

Council—W. M. Cuppett, E. C. Collins, J. C. Kennedy.

House—William A. Disbrow, C. B. Ireman, C. P. Dow, J. C. Sinclair, S. L. Parker, H. A. Jerrauld.

CLAY COUNTY.

Council—N. Miner, J. W. Turner, G. S. Augersburg.

House—Randolph Mostow, Noah Wherry, Phil. Sherman, A. F. Shaw, A. I. Mills, Fred. J. Cross.

TODD COUNTY.

Council—C. L. Hamilton.

House—J. C. Robb and A. Cooley.

No session of the Legislature of Dakota was held in the winter of 1869-70, for the reason that no appropriation was made by Congress to defray the expenses; but a session will be held in the winter of 1870-71.

The winter of 1869 and 70 was usually mild for this section until about the middle of January, at which time a severe storm occurred but which lasted only one day. In the forepart of March another storm occurred which will be remembered by many on account of its duration, more than for its intense cold. It lasted for nearly three days without cessation and caused considerable loss of life among stock not from cold, but because they were smothered.

On the 27th day of March the Ice left the Missouri River at Yankton, and a few days afterwards the first Steamboat reached Yankton.

The prospect of Dakota was never so flattering as at the present. We are free from Indian difficulties and no trouble is experienced from fear of Indians. Our crops have been for the last years uniformly good; our land titles are perfect, and there are few sections of country where property is advancing more rapidly and permanently in price than in ours. Dakota is easily accessible from the East, by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, which connects with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad at Missouri Valley Junction, at which place trains leave daily for Sioux City, Iowa. Sioux City is only four miles distant from the Eastern boundary of Dakota and sixty-five miles from Yankton. A daily line of four horse coaches is run from Sioux City to Yankton, by C. E. & D. T. Hedges, passing through Vermillion and Elk Point, the county seats of Clay and Union counties.

A line of Steamboats also runs on the Missouri River between Sioux City and Yankton, carrying passengers and freight.

A more particular description of each county and city will be given in a separate article in this work.

UNION COUNTY.

Union County lies in the southeastern portion of the Territory, and extends north and south along the Big Sioux River, about forty miles, and is about twenty miles wider. The Missouri River runs along its southern boundary for over thirty miles.

SURFACE.

The surface of Union County resembles that of any of the Missouri River counties. It has, however, more bottom lands than any other county. The south half of the county is level bottom land, only a few feet above the high water mark of the Missouri River; the north half is rolling prairie, elevated about twenty feet above the bottom lands. The bottoms are perfectly level, and very smooth, presenting no obstacles to machine farming. The uplands are generally undulating, presenting to the eye a beautiful landscape of varied scenery.

SOIL.

The soil on the bottoms is a dark sandy loam, mixed with a large proportion of vegetable mould. The bottoms are vast natural meadows, producing an abundant growth of excellent grass, frequently yielding over three tons per acre. The uplands afford an excellent quality of nutritious grass, but not so luxuriant in growth as that of the bottoms.

The bottom lands produce excellent crops of corn, wheat, oats and vegetables, but the uplands although capable of producing all kinds of grain and vegetables are pre-eminent for wheat. Thirty bushels of wheat per acre is an ordinary yield, while many farmers claim to have harvested forty bushels of excellent wheat per acre.

STREAMS.

Besides the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers, which run on the southern and eastern boundaries of the county, Union county has several creeks which empty into the aforesaid

rivers, affording excellent water for stock. Of these, the most important are Brule, Snake and Union creeks, which empty into the Big Sioux. There are several beautiful lakes, which are quite small, but serviceable for the accommodation of stock. The Big Sioux has several waterfalls, or mill privileges, two of which are improved. Good wells can be had by digging from 15 to 50 feet. Many good springs are found on the uplands.

TIMBER.

Along the Missouri River, in the southern portion of the county, is large bodies of heavy cottonwood timber, which has been pre-empted by the early settlers, and is now offered for sale in small lots, at prices ranging from \$15 to \$50 per acre, according to quality and location. Several steam saw-mills are located in the vicinity of these timber tracts.

There is also considerable bodies of timber skirting the Big Sioux River. There are also several beautiful groves of young cottonwoods of three and four years growth, ornamenting and enriching the farms of the earlier settlers, who at very small cost planted these trees and protected them from the cattle and prairie fires. Many of these trees when planted four years ago were small sprigs not more than two feet high, now they are thirty feet high and ten inches in circumference.

MILLS.

There are several steam saw mills in the county in the vicinity of the large bodies of timber and which furnish lumber at rates varying from \$15 to \$25 per thousand. To most of the saw mills, shingle mills are attached and cottonwood shingles are made for \$4 per thousand. On the Big Sioux three miles east of Elk Point, is located Mr. Hotchkiss' grist mill, the first one erected in the county. At Liberty eight miles west of Elk Point, is the Curtis steam mill, which we are informed is intended to do triple duty; first as a saw mill; second as a grist mill and third as a steam sorgham manufactory. There is also in process of erection at Richland on the Big Sioux, an excellent flouring mill, which will be completed early in the summer of 1870.

SCHOOLS.

Union County was the first to organize a public school, and

has since kept in advance of the other counties in the number of her schools, if not in their character. There are now in this county about thirty districts, in all of which a public school is kept at least one term in the year. The schools are free to all children, and are supported by a tax upon the property of the district. Union county has the best school houses of any county in the Territory.

CHURCHES.

The Methodists are the most numerous sect, having several preaching places, but as yet no house of worship. It is in contemplation to build one during the summer of 1870, at Elk Point. Rev. Fred. Harris is Pastor of the M. E. Church.

The Norwegians (Lutheran,) have a church at Brule Creek, with a good congregation.

In the French Settlement, at Adalescat, the Catholics have a neat church building—one of the best in the Territory.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has some communicants at Elk Point, and will build a house of worship this summer, after which regular service will be held at that place.

Other denominations have their representatives in individual members, and occasional religious services are held at different places in the county.

TOWNS.

Elk Point is the county seat, and the largest town in the county. It is located on the stage road from Sioux City to Yankton, about twenty miles from Sioux City, and contains about 250 inhabitants. It was settled in August, 1859, by E. B. Wixson, who built a house and opened a hotel. Mr. Wixson was the first postmaster. The town was incorporated in 1862, and 105 acres of ground platted by a town company composed of J. R. Wood, E. B. Wixson, P. Hotchkiss, W. Adams and M. Sheldon.

The first religious services were held here by Rev. M. Hoyt, (Episcopal.) Rev. Martin held occasional services at Wixson's Hotel at about the same time. The first school was taught by N. J. Wallace, now Receiver U. S. Land Office, at Vermillion. The first practicing attorney at Elk Point was George Stickney. The first store was opened in 1866, by Fairchild & Green, but E. B. Wixson and others had previous-

ly kept a small assortment of goods. Within the last three years, Elk Point has greatly increased. It now contains three stores of general merchandise, one furniture store, one drug store, two boot and shoe stores, one dry goods store, three blacksmith shops, one meat market, three hotels, one billiard hall, one court house, one school house, one masonic hall, one shingle mill, one brick yard, five lawyers, two physicians and three religious denominations holding services. The county officers also keep their offices at Elk Point, and the county courts are held here.

The Elk Point *Leader* is the name of a new weekly paper published at Elk Point, by F. O. Wisner; Terms \$2.00 per annum, in advance. C. M. Northup is the present postmaster.

RICHLAND.

The second town in importance in Union county is Richland, six miles north of Elk Point. The town is beautifully located on a level plateau, at the junction of Brule Creek with the Big Sioux. The town is about twenty feet above high water mark, and is located at the point where the level bottoms and rolling table lands meet. It was settled by M. M. Rich and others, in 1861, but its growth has been slow until within the last year. It now has a hotel, a large store, with a stock of general merchandise, a blacksmith shop, a cabinet shop, a postoffice and a public school.

A large grist-mill is being erected on the Big Sioux at this point, and will be completed in the summer of 1870. Richland is near the center of the county, and being easy of access from all directions, will at no distant day be a town of some importance. Christopher Thompson is postmaster.

ADALESCAT

is the name of the post office in the French Settlement, on the stage road, eight miles below Elk Point. At this point there is a Catholic Church, a school house, a hotel and store, and several mechanic's shops. Some of the best improved farms in Dakota are in the vicinity of Adalescat. Joseph De Puis is postmaster.

LIBERTY.

The post office on the stage road, eight miles west of Elk Point, bears the name of Liberty. At this point there is a

steam saw mill, to which is to be attached a grist mill and a sorgham manufactory. A public school house is located here and the Methodists holds regular religious services at this place. N. G. Curtis, Post-master, and James Curtis and his sons are the proprietors of the embryo town.

BIG SIOUX.

The first post office in Dakota after crossing the Big Sioux bridge, four miles west of Sioux City, is Big Sioux. It is located in the midst of a thickly settled country and near the Missouri River. Big Sioux has a public school house; a store and a few mechanic's shops. Benj. Bodia is the Post-master.

Above Richland, on the Big Sioux, are three post-offices in Union county, viz :

Le Roy—I. T. Gore, Postmaster.

Sioux Valley—W. E. Bonney, Postmaster.

Virginia—James Green, Postmaster.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement of Union county was made by J. B. La Plant and a few others in the point below the Big Sioux bridge in 1859. Soon after Wm. Mathews settled below the 12-mile house, on the farm now owned by T. Gray.

In July 1859, E. B. Wixson settled at Elk Point. In the winter following, Wm. Adams, Myron Sheldon, David Benjamin and James Somers also located at Elk Point. In the spring of 1860, George Stickney settled one mile below, on farm now occupied by him. Mrs. Stickney is said to be the first white woman that came into Union county to reside.

In the spring of 1861, M. M. Rich, Dr. Phillips, Wm. Frisbie and Thos. C. Watson, settled at Richland. In 1862, Mahlon and Albert Gore located about five miles above Richland, on the Big Sioux. I. T. Gore settled at Le Roy, about six miles above Richland, and W. E. Bonney, at Sioux Valley, about five miles above I. T. Gore's. In 1863, C. Kingsley, Mr. Seward and two sons, and three families of Norwegians, named Thompson, Johnson and Lewison, settled on the Brule. The families above named are mostly residents of the county at the present time. There was about forty families residing on the Brule and in the Big Sioux Valley at the time of the

stampede, many of whom left the Territory, and have not returned. In 1864, several families belonging to the New York Colony located in Union county, among which are the Coykendall's, at the Brule, and Phillips' families at Elk Point. E. C. Collins and others, from Michigan, also located at Elk Point in 1864.

Union County was the first to settle up, and now contains a population of about 5,000 inhabitants. It presents the appearance of an old settled country. Large farms have been opened and cultivated for several years, uniformly producing large crops. Large stocks of cattle are kept by the farmers, with great profit, as great quantities of beef is required to supply the demands of the Upper Missouri trade.

The following are the names of some of the county officers :

County Clerk—Emory Morris, Elk Point,

Sheriff—Capt. E. La Gro, “

Treasurer—J. Kiplinger, “

Dept. Treasurer—H. W. McNiel, “

Supt. Schools—R. Compton, “

CLAY COUNTY.

This is the second county reached in coming into the Territory from the East. It is bounded on the east by Union county, on the south by the Missouri River, on the west by Yankton county, and on the north by Lincoln county. It is about 18 miles wide east and west, and 25 miles north and south.

SURFACE.

The surface of Clay county resembles that of Union and Yankton, the southern portion being level bottom lands along the Missouri River, varying in width from one to fifteen miles, and the northern portion gently rolling prairie. In the center of the county, near the Vermillion River, is the “Spirit Mound,” mentioned by Lewis & Clarke in the journal of their exploring expedition up the Missouri in 1804. This mound is a regular cone shaped hill, with smooth sides, and is nowise remarkable except for the Indian legends and traditions con-

cerning it. It can be seen for many miles on the prairie, and is a prominent land-mark to travelers.

SOIL.

The soil is extremely fertile, yielding bountiful crops of wheat, corn, oats, and in fact all kinds of grain or vegetables grown in this latitude. The most remarkable potatoes, onions and cabbages for size, that we have ever seen were raised on the Vermillion bottoms. There is probably no difference between the soils of any of the lower counties. What is said of one county will generally apply to all.

STREAMS.

The county is well watered by the Missouri and Vermillion Rivers and Clay Creek, which is a tributary of the Vermillion. Springs are numerous in the uplands, especially along the bluffs, where the uplands and lowlands meet. On the bench land above Vermillion, although the ground is fifty feet above the bed of the Missouri, excellent wells of never failing water are obtained by digging only 15 or 20 feet. Hon. John L. Jolley, of Vermillion, in speaking of the Vermillion, says, "The Vermillion River possesses excellent privileges for manufacturing purposes. A mill was erected in the summer of 1868, on this river, which has been run without accident and with great success ever since. Two more mills are in progress and are now being constructed. To capitalists this is an excellent opportunity for investment, and one in which their money can be safely and securely employed."

MILLS AND LUMBER.

Cottonwood lumber is furnished by the steam saw-mills in the heavy timber along the Missouri, at rates ranging from \$15 to \$25 per thousand; and shingles at \$3 to \$4 per M. There is now only one flouring mill in the county, and that is at Bloomingdale, 10 miles above Vermillion, on the Vermillion River, and is owned by McHenry & Turner. We learn that other mills will be erected during the present summer.

SCHOOLS.

Clay County has about twenty school districts, in most of which schools are taught one or more terms during the year. The school law of Dakota is quite liberal in providing for the

support of schools, and in a year or two, when the country is older and more developed, good schools will be found in every neighborhood.

CHURCHES.

The Protestant Episcopal was the first denomination to build a chapel in the county. This denomination erected their house of worship in 1868. Rev. P. B. Morrison, of Vermillion, is Pastor.

Rev. W. C. Crain, Pastor of the M. E. Church, holds services regularly at Vermillion.

The Norwegians (Lutheran,) hold services at Lincoln. Rev. Christianson is Pastor.

A Catholic Church has been erected on the bench land a mile east of Vermillion, at which place services are held.

TOWNS.

Vermillion, the county seat, is located on the Missouri River, in the southern part of the county. It is one of the oldest settled places in the Territory, having been occupied by the whites as soon as the Indians were removed after the treaty. Jas. H. McHenry, George Brown, L. E. Phelps, Miner Robinson and P. H. Jewell located here in 1859. Mr. McHenry opened a store in the spring of 1860. The U. S. Land Office was opened here in 1862, where it still remains. The U. S. District Court for the 1st Judicial District also holds its sessions at Vermillion. The county offices are also kept at the county seat. For several years Vermillion did not make as rapid strides in improvement as Yankton, but it is rapidly improving, and is now a lively village. It is surrounded by an excellent agricultural country, the trade of which centers at Vermillion. During the darkest days that Dakota ever saw in 1864-5 good crops were raised on the uplands near Vermillion. The farmers on the bench land near Vermillion have as fine farms, and under as good cultivation as those of any other section. Vermillion has now about 400 inhabitants. It is fairly supplied with mechanics and business men, but as the country around Vermillion is ahead of the town, there is perhaps a chance for more mechanics, professional and business men to engage in a paying business.

The following is a synopsis of the business of the town. Four dry goods and grocery stores, one hardware and tin store, two drug stores, one harness shop, one tailor shop, one meat market, one boot and shoe dealer, one cabinet shop, four contractors and builders, two hotels, two churches, four lawyers, two physicians, two clergymen, one county clerk's office, one country treasurer's office, one billiard hall, two blacksmith shops, and one school house. The *Dakota Republican*, a weekly paper, published by C. H. True, at \$2.00 per annum, is published here.

LINCOLN.

A town has been laid out at this point by C. N. Taylor, Esq.

It is eight miles from Vermillion, and eighteen from Yankton on the highest ground on the bottoms between Vermillion and Yankton. The Lutheran Church is located here, and a public school house. The post office was established here in 1865.

BLOOMINGDALE.

On the Vermillion River, ten miles above Vermillion, is the flourishing town of Bloomingdale, the seat of McHenry & Turner's flouring mill. The town has but recently been laid out, the postoffice having been established there in 1868.

EUREKA.

On the stage road from Vermillion to Swan Lake, in the valley of the Vermillion, is the new town of Eureka. It is said to possess a good water power, which is at present unimproved.

HISTORY.

The first settlements in Clay County were made at Vermillion in 1869, by Jas. McHenry, P. H. Jewell, M. Robinson and L. E. Phelps who are now residents of the county. A. C. Van Meter, Hugh Compton and Jacob Duel were also among the first settlers. Outside of the town of Vermillion the first settlements were made on the Bluff above Vermillion and along the Missouri west of Vermillion. Capt. Nelson Miner and family are among the earliest settlers in Clay County. W. W. Benedict, B. E. Wood and James Whitehorn were among the early settlers of this county west of Vermillion. Other portions of the county were settled previous to the stampede and were abandoned 1862 and 63.

In 1864, C. N. Taylor, Stephen Baker, James and Richard Elden, and E. Brownson, settled at Lincoln. Since 1865, the influx of immigration has been so great that it would be impracticable to mention the names of settlers and the date of their settlement. At present, the southern portion of the county is generally settled upon, and farms are being opened and cultivated with great profit to the owners. The remarks on other portions of this work on general subjects will apply to this as well as the other counties of the Territory.

YANKTON COUNTY.

Yankton County is one of the southern tier, and is bounded on the North by Hutchinson and Jayne, on the East by Clay, on the South by Nebraska from which it is separated by the Missouri River, and on the West by Bon Homme. It extends twenty-four miles East and West, and about the same distance North and South. Its general features are the same as the other counties bordering on the Missouri River. It has a strip of bottom lands extending along the river, varying in width from a few rods to several miles in width, the balance being rolling prairie, well adapted to pasturage or tillage.

SOIL.

The soil is a rich sandy loam, very fertile and produces well any kind of grain or vegetables, usually grown in this latitude.

CLIMATE.

The climate is healthful and pleasant, the winters being generally not so long as in the same Latitude in New England, and usually quite mild until near January, about which time occasionally severe storms occur and which last for a few days only, succeeded by several weeks of fair weather. The springs generally commence early in March, the Missouri River breaking up soon after the middle of this month and by the first of April farmers have generally finished sowing their wheat and oats. The summer weather is not hot and sultry, owing to the pleasant breezes which invariably spring up in prairie countries, some time in the forenoon and continue through the day. The evenings are generally cool and pleasant. The rainy season of Dakota usually comes in the month of June,

but showers are frequent during the spring and summer. It is a fixed fact however that there is much less cloudy weather at Yankton, than in central New York. The climate is usually healthy, fevers and lung diseases not being frequent among those who have long breathed the pure air of Dakota.

A gentleman from central New York who took up his residence at Yankton in the winter of 1869, says he had been troubled with asthma for nine years so as not to be able to lay down to sleep at night during that time, but that he has been able to lay in bed and sleep comfortably every night since he arrived at Yankton. Fever and ague is not common.

TIMBER.

The greatest portion of the timber of Yankton County is to be found along the Missouri River in the southern part of the county, but considerable timber exists in ravines, running out from the Missouri and Dakota Rivers. Good timber land sells at prices ranging from fifteen to fifty dollars per acre, according to location.

STEAM MILLS.

At Yankton a steam saw mill is owned and operated by A. P. Hammon & Co., a majority of the logs for which are rafted down the Missouri from the heavy bodies of timber lying on both sides of the Missouri a few miles above Yankton.

The steam saw mill company owning the mill at Yankton also own and run a saw mill situated in the timber, eight miles above Yankton.

Two steam saw mills and several flouring mills are in operation on the Nebraska side, within a few miles of Yankton. Cottonwood lumber is furnished by the aforesaid mills at \$25 per thousand, and shingles at \$4 per M.

Good mill sites are found on the Dakota River, North of Yankton, some of which will be improved during the present summer. Wheat is a staple product of Dakota, and when the country shall be developed, and sufficient mills be erected to manufacture at home all the wheat raised, then will Dakota compete with any of the bread producing States.

WATER.

The Missouri River washes the entire Southern boundary, while the Dakota River runs diagonally across the county from Northwest to Southeast. The Dakota has numerous creeks emptying into it, the most important of which is Beaver Creek, six miles North of Yankton. Springs are common along the bluff which border on the bottom lands along the rivers, many of which are the sources of streams of considerable size.

Good wells of excellent water are generally easily found on the bottoms by digging from ten to twenty feet, and on the uplands, from fifteen to thirty feet. Plenty of stone can be found on the prairies for stoning wells. In the city of Yankton wells are from thirty to fifty feet deep. Cement cisterns are in common use, and give universal satisfaction. The cost of a cistern holding several hundred barrels of water is from thirty to fifty dollars.

The Missouri River water, when thoroughly settled, excels well water for culinary purposes or for drinking. It is hauled around the city by "The Water Man," in a tank containing several barrels and delivered at the doors of citizens by the barrel. When first taken from the river it has a milky appearance, but after standing a few hours it becomes perfectly clear and ready for use.

TOWNS.

Yankton, the county seat of Yankton county, is beautifully located on the north side of the Missouri River, on a level plateau, about twenty feet above the river. It is nearly surrounded by a semi-circle of bluffs rising considerable above the level plateau on which the town is built, furnishing excellent sites for public buildings, or elegant private residences, commanding at once a beautiful view of the river, with its busy steamboats, and of the fertile bottoms bordering on the river above and below the town.

About four hundred acres of land has been platted and recorded, and offered for sale. The streets run north and south and east and west, crossing each other at right angles; north and south streets are 100 feet wide, except Douglas Avenue and Broadway, which are 120 feet wide; east and west streets

are 80 feet wide. The streets are nearly level, and require but little grading. The eastern portion, or "Lower Yankton," was platted by W. A. Burleigh and C. F. Picotte, in 1868. The middle portion, or "Yankton," by J. B. S. Todd, also in 1868. "Witherspoon's Yankton," west of Broadway, was platted in 1867. In 1869, "West Yankton" was laid out by Messrs. Stutsman, Armstrong and Wetmore, and in 1870 "North Yankton" was laid out by Messrs. McIntyre and Foster. The title to these tracts is perfect, and as city lots are in good demand, fair prices are readily obtained for eligible property.

The first settlement of the town commenced in 1859, as soon as the Indians were removed. George D. Fiske, Francis Chappel, Enos Stutsman, D. T. Bramble and Gen. Todd were among the first white occupants of the site of Yankton. Mrs. H. C. Ash was the first white woman who came to Yankton to reside. Mr. Ash was proprietor of the first hotel in Yankton.

For eight years, Yankton, although the capital of the Territory, did not thrive rapidly. The frontier was kept in a constant state of excitement in consequence of the Indian wars.

Dakota was also suffering from the effects of a severe drouth, which lasted several months, and discouraged many of the settlers. But the cloud that had hung over the Northwest for a number of years, at length passed away, and the sunlight of prosperity shone upon Dakota, and her capital city soon began to improve. For two years last past rapid improvement has been made. The city has been incorporated, and steps taken to establish a grade for the principal streets. Two churches have been erected, and a third one is to be built this summer. New schools have been established, taught by competent and experienced teachers. New branches of trade been opened, and new enterprises started, until every branch of business, every trade and profession, found in eastern cities has a representative here. Col. I. N. Higbee, chief clerk in the Surveyor General's office, in a letter to the *Union & Dakotian* in speaking of the present condition of Yankton, says:

"Yankton now contains 180 buildings, exclusive of barns and other houses—100 are occupied as residences, the balance

as stores, offices, shops, etc., of which I enumerate as follows, to-wit: One dry goods and clothing; three general assortment; two groceries and feed; two boot and shoe; one furniture; two books and stationery; two drug and medicines; two hardware and stoves; one saddle and harness; two jewelry; two agricultural; two tinware; one fruit and cigars; two meat markets, provisions and feed; one merchant tailor; three boot and shoe manufactories; two wagon shops; three blacksmith shops; one cabinet shop; four carpenter shops; two barber shops; one paint shop; one bakery and confectionery; one photograph gallery; one bank; one masonic hall; one good templars hall; one billiard saloon; two beer saloons; two saloons; four hotels; three churches; three schools; one flouring mill; one saw-mill; one brewery; one printing office; Governor's office; Chief Justice's office, U. S. Marshal's office; U. S. Surveyor General's office; five Land Agents offices; five doctors offices; one dentist office; six law offices; register of deeds office; judge of probate and treasurer's office; clerk of the court's office; one U. S. jail; county jail; one calaboose; nineteen lawyers; nine doctors; one dentist; five land agents; also quite a large number of carpenters, joiners, plasterers, brick and stone masons, and many other mechanical branches of trade, professions, etc., etc., such as are incident to a town of the size of Yankton; but I have specified sufficient to show the "status" of the city."

Since the above was written, several new stores and offices have been erected, and at present writing (May 1, 1870,) the sound of the carpenters hammers are heard in every direction, and new buildings are going up in every portion of the town.

Several railroads are pointing to Yankton, two of which will probably reach this city inside of two years, and one of which it is hoped will be built within fifteen months. The Dakota & Northwestern Railroad, chartered to run westward from Sioux City, through Elk Point and Vermillion, may be the first railroad to reach Yankton.

The Yankton Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad bids fair to run to Yankton from the eastern line of the

Territory, near the mouth of Rock River, a tributary of the Big Sioux River.

The Minnesota & Missouri River Railroad is chartered to run from the eastern line of Dakota, near Sioux Falls, to Yankton, which would give a direct communication with the lumber sections of Minnesota.

The Omaha & Northwestern Railroad is pointing to Yankton as its northern terminus.

The Fremont & Missouri Valley Railroad will come up the Elk Horn River directly towards Yankton, and an effort will be made to secure its termination at a point opposite Yankton, on the Missouri. The friends of Niobrara, Neb., contend that their town will be the terminus of the road, but it is altogether improbable that the road will in any event have a branch to Yankton.

Bills have been introduced into Congress for a grant of lands for all these roads, except those in Nebraska, and they now have a grant of 100,000 acres each from the State of Nebraska. This alone will insure their early completion. That all these railroads will be built within the next five years the people of Dakota do not probably expect; but that two or three of them will be built inside of two years few well informed citizens of the Missouri Valley, in Dakota, doubt.

A Missouri River Packet Company has been formed and will run a regular line of Steamboats between Sioux City and Yankton and occasionally to Fort Randall, D. T. The Steamer "Miner," the first boat of the line, landed at Yankton on the 12th of April a large quantity of freight and passengers.

A steam ferry has been chartered across the river at Yankton and will be in operation by the first of July 1870.

Yankton is surrounded by an excellent agricultural country, the trade of which centers at Yankton. It also has an extensive trade with the up river country. Some of the business houses of Yankton do a business of \$200,000 per annum with a steadily increasing trade each year.

Yankton has one of the best landings on the Missouri River, and the town standing on high ground presents a beautiful appearance when ascending the river.

The population of Yankton is about fifteen hundred.

The society of Yankton is excellent, being mostly made up of persons who have enjoyed the advantages of Eastern society and education. It would be difficult to find a section of country East or West, with more enterprising and intelligent citizens; or agreeable and entertaining society that can be found in Dakota.

Yankton is the Capital of the Territory and the sessions of the Territorial Legislature are held here, and the offices of the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, Marshal, District Attorney, Surveyor General, Assessor Internal Revenue, Auditor and Treasurer are kept at the Capital. It is also the county seat of Yankton county, and the various county offices are kept in Yankton.

The city boasts as good hotel accommodations as can be found any where at the West. The "International," H. E. & J. P. Bonesteel proprietors has an enviable reputation, while the St. Charles has been leased by a competent Landlord and is being fitted up in good style. The "Bradly Hotel" has also good accommodations.

Three religious denominations holds services regularly in Yankton. The Protestant Episcopal's in their Church on the corner of Walnut and Third Streets. The Congregationalists in their new Church corner of Walnut and Fifth Streets, and the Methodists in Burleigh's Hall on Broadway. Each of these societies have good congregations and flourishing Sabbath Schools.

M. U. Hoyt is Postmaster, and Wm. N. Collameri is Mayor of Yankton.

STONE.

Good lime stone abounds on the rolling prairies in every section of Dakota.

Along the Missouri River chalk stone bluffs crop out, furnishing an inexhaustable quarry of excellent building stone. Its color is mostly light yellow or gray, but it is frequently found of a bluish cast resembling in appearance New England marble. It is susceptible of being cut or sawed into blocks of any desired shape or size, and when properly put up makes an elegant building. Building made of this material have been standing in Yankton for several years, proving its dura-

bility. It is cheaper than pine lumber and makes equally as elegant and durable a building.

CHURCHES.

Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Yankton, gives us the following items concerning his church :

"Occasional services were held in the settled portions of the Territory during the years 1861 and 62. Since which time Rev. M. Hoyt has resided at Yankton and held regular services at Yankton and other places in the Territory. The first church was organized by this denomination in 1865. The first church building erected at Yankton in 1866. In 1867 church edifices were erected at Elk Point and Vermillion.

PRESENT CONDITION.

Christs Church, Yankton, Rector Rev. M. Hoyt, D. D. Dean of the Territory. Number of families 32. Communicants 56. Yankton is the seat of an Associate Mission, composed of Rev. Dr. Hoyt and Messrs. H. C. Burr and W. H. H. Ross. The counties of Yankton, Bon Homme, Lincoln and Minnehaha comprise the Mission.

St. Andrews Church is located at Vermillion. Rev. P. B. Morrison, Rector. This church was organized in 1868 and has six communicants. Mr. Morrison's Mission comprises the counties of Clay and Union. Regular services are held at Elk Point, Richland and Vermillion, with occasional services at other points."

To the energy and perseverance of Dr. Hoyt the Protestant Episcopal Church in Dakota is much indebted for its present standing, it having been the first religious denomination to hold services permanently in the Territory, and the first to organize a High School, where a liberal education can be obtained.

The Norwegians (Lutheran) have a flourishing society six miles East of Yankton near Bergen post office. Rev. Mr. Christianson is the Pastor.

The First Congregational Church of Yankton was gathered by Rev. E. W. Cook, formerly of Ripon, Wis., in the latter part of March, 1868. He came to Yankton in March,

1868, under the direction of the American Home Missionary Society. A meeting was held on the 6th of April, 1869, when the church was formed by the adoption of a confession of faith and a covenant. Eleven persons signed the original articles. Services were held in the Episcopal Church for a few weeks, and afterwards in the Capitol Building, until the fall of 1869, after which the society worshipped in their new church although, not fully completed. A Sabbath School was organized by Mr. Cook. The average attendance for the first six months was 52 members.

In November, 1868, Rev. Joseph Ward and his wife arrived in Yankton to take charge of the interests of the church. He was ordained and installed pastor of the church on the 23d of March, 1869. Services were held at this time in the Capitol Building, and although the congregation wished for a new church, none dared to hope for one for many years. On the Christmas tree, in the winter of 1868-9, was found a gift of two eligible city lots for a site for a church. It was the gift of Gen. J. B. S. Todd. This generous gift so inspired the congregation that they resolved to build a church. Accordingly, a building committee was appointed and a subscription circulated. In the summer of 1869, Mr. Ward, the Pastor, went East and received from friends of the cause in New England substantial aid towards building the church. It is now enclosed and painted, but the spire is not completed or the church plastered. This will be done in the spring of 1870. Mr. Ward is entitled to great credit for his perseverance in building up his church. As an evidence of the spirit that actuated the congregation and citizens of Yankton, it may not be out of place to state that the ladies of the church by three entertainments or festivals realized over \$1,000, in less than a year. When the church is completed and a sweet toned bell hung in the spire, the congregation will feel that they have a pleasant church home.

The Methodists have had a church organization in Yankton for several years. Rev. W. E. Smith, the present Pastor, holds services in Burleigh's Hall, on Broadway. Steps are being taken to erect a church costing \$8,000, in Yankton, during the present summer. We learn the enterprise meets

with favor. and the friends of the church are sanguine of success. A prosperous Sabbath School is connected with this church. Rev. Bennett Mitchell is P. E. of the Sioux City District, in which district Yankton is situated.

SCHOOLS.

There are ten organized school districts in Yankton county—supporting schools, free to all persons between the ages of 5 to 21. The salary of teachers ranges from \$25 to \$50 per month, except in the city of Yankton, where \$100 per month has been paid to the Principal, and \$40 per month for assistants.

DAKOTA HALL is the name of a High School located at Yankton, under the charge of Rev. M. Hoyt, Rector of the Episcopal Church. A thorough academic course can be obtained at this school.

A private school has been opened by Rev. Mr. Ward, in which the English branches, with higher mathematics and languages are taught.

EARLY HISTORY.

In the spring of 1859, the Yankton tribe of Indians were removed from Yankton county to their reservation near Fort Randall, and as soon as the Indians had left, a great portion of the land bordering on the Missouri River, in the vicinity of Yankton, was claimed by white settlers. James M. Stone, J. R. Hanson, J. S. Presho, J. E. Witherspoon and Wm. Werdebaugh located in 1859 upon the farms now owned by them, in the vicinity of Yankton. Thos. Frick, Henry Arend, John Betz and John Stanage located during the same year on the farms now owned and occupied by them on the Dakota River. In the same year, M. K. Armstrong, one of the pioneers of Dakota, and one whose voice and hand has aided in every possible way for the last ten years to build up Dakota, came across the country from Minnesota with an ox team and settled at Yankton. The next year several families of Norwegians settled in the timber in the vicinity of Haggin's Bend.

Many claims were improved near Yankton, previous to the breaking out of the Indian difficulties in 1862, several of

which were entered by the claimants, and the others totally abandoned; among the former class were the farms of O. B. Wheeler, Enos Stutsman and Wm. Thompson.

Maj. W. P. Lyman, Samuel Mortimer, Adolph Mauxsch and Henry Bradley were among the earliest settlers of Yankton county.

H. C. Ash opened the first hotel in Yankton county in 1859, near the site of the International.

D. T. Bramble was the pioneer merchant, opening his store on the levee in 1859; during the same year Mr. Bramble was appointed Postmaster, and opened the first post-office in Yankton.

Gen. Todd's office on Broadway was the first frame building erected in Yankton county.

At the time of the memorable "Minnesota Massacre," in 1862, quite a number of settlers were living upon their claims in the vicinity of Yankton and along the Dakota River, and upon the receipt of the news of the troubles in Minnesota, the settlers assembled at Yankton and built fortifications within which they remained at night for several weeks.

In September 1862, while the citizens of Yankton were fortifying the town, the Norwegian settlers at the Lakes and at Haggan's Bend, gathered together at Ole Sampson's in the timber near the Missouri and kept guard around their encampment for nine days. Their company numbered eighteen men and boys, large enough to handle a gun, and a number of women and children. While they were thus keeping guard two of their number went up the lakes and found that the Indians had just left Peter Stephenson's house, where they had killed a pig and roasted it. A squad of soldiers came up from Vermillion and "corralled" the Indians in the house; several shots were fired without effect and being unable to dislodge them, the soldiers left for Yankton. As soon as the soldiers left the Indians retreated, and no further damage was done. The Norwegians however became tired of close quarters in the Bend and resolved to cross the Missouri River to St. Helena in Nebraska. Accordingly they swam their stock of horses and cattle, (consisting of 191 head) across the river and paddled their families over in canoes. After remaining at St. Helena

for two weeks they returned to their respective dwellings. Every cabin on the frontier in those days was a small fortress, well stocked with guns, revolvers and ammunition. The Indians knowing this fact seldom ventured near the settlements.

Late in the fall of 1862, several of the settlers returned to their farms and have remained on them ever since, but generally those who had selected claims abandoned them and entered the military service or left the country. Of those who have lived on their claims and obtained a title to them under the Homestead act, by virtue of a five years residence on them, are Washington Reed, P. H. Risling, Henry Strunk and Dr. A. Van Osdel.

In 1864 the "New York Colony" brought an addition of twenty families to the permanent population of Yankton county.

In the fall of 1866, C. H. McIntyre, Warren Osborn, Milton Morey, R. H. Jones and A. M. Lee came into the country from Minnesota and took claims two miles West of Yankton on the Bon Homme road. Mr. Morey located on "Jim River." About this time W. W. Benedict located upon the first farm opened up on the flat between Yankton and the Dakota River. T. W. Brisbane selected his claim in the spring of 1867 and built his house and dug a well during the summer. During the summer of 1867, the settlements extended Westward toward Bon Homme and North up the Dakota River to Beaver Creek. Several claims were made this season on Clay Creek, in the Eastern part of county. During 1868 and 69, Yankton county settled up very rapidly and many extensive farms were opened, crops were uniformly good, and all classes prospered.

There is a post-office at Marindall, on Clay Creek, 12 miles northeast of Yankton, on the Sioux Falls road. Ole Peterson, Postmaster.

A new post-offices will be required in the valley of the Dakota River, north of Yankton, immediately, for the accommodation of the settlements, that extend up the river for twenty miles.

The following is a list of the names of the officers of Yankton County :

County Clerk—James S. Foster, Yankton, D. T.

Judge of Probate and Treasurer—T. W. Brisbine, Yankton, D. T.

Sheriff—Geo. W. Black, Yankton, D. T.

Deputy Sheriff—H. J. Brisbine, Yankton, D. T.

County Attorney—James A. Hand, Yankton, D. T.

County Commissioners—Chas. Eiseman, Newton Edmunds and C. S. West, Yankton, D. T.

For a number of years Union County took the lead at the U. S. Land Office, in the number of acres entered as homesteads, and filed upon by pre-emptions; but the land in Union County is now nearly all taken, and Clay and Yankton counties are taking the lead in the number of acres taken by actual settlers. It is fair to presume that most of the land in each of these counties will be claimed during the summer of 1870.

BON HOMME COUNTY.

The county of Bon Homme lies next West of Yankton, on the Missouri River, which forms its Southern boundary. Its Western boundary is Choteau Creek, which separates it from the Reservation of the Yankton tribe of Dakota Indians. Its Northern boundary is Hutchinson county and its Eastern Yankton county. Its extent is about 25 miles East and West and about the same North and South.

SURFACE.

The face of the country is rolling and gently sloping toward the south. Bon Homme county has not so great an extent of bottom lands as the lower counties bordering on the Missouri.

SOIL.

The luxuriant growth of natural grass and uniform good crops attest the fertility of the soil, which like the other counties possesses much vegetable mould mixed with sandy loam.

STREAMS.

The Missouri River and its numerous tributaries, water the county sufficiently for purposes of stock raising. The principal creeks are Owens, Emanuel and Choteau, which take

their rise in the Northern part of the county and flow South into the Missouri.

TIMBER.

Bon Homme county has considerable timber, which lies mostly along the Missouri River in the Southern portion of the county. Opposite the farm of Dr. Burleigh, in Nebraska, lies one of the heaviest bodies of timber in this section of country. Timber land can be bought for about \$25.00 per acre.

MILLS.

In the timber 12 miles below Bon Homme, is the steam saw mill of Hammon & Co., which has heretofore furnished lumber for \$22.00 per thousand. During the past winter a new steam saw mill has been put up half a mile East of Bon-Home, also owned by Hammon & Co. Good saw logs are obtained from the adjoining timber tracts, and an excellent quality of cottonwood lumber will be furnished at reasonable rates. At present there is no grist mill in the county, but measures are being taken to secure the erection of one immediately.

SCHOOLS.

Bon Homme county hitherto has been too thinly settled to organize many school districts. There are several public schools now organized which will increase in interest as the number of settlers increases.

TOWNS.

Bon Homme is the county seat, and is located on the Missouri River, six miles west of the county line, and twenty-two west of Yankton. It has a beautiful view of the river, and a good landing. The town has recently been platted and recorded by Dr. Burleigh and Gov. Faulk, who still own the greater portion of the town.

Bon Homme contains besides the county offices and post-office, two stores, two hotels, a steam saw-mill, a blacksmith shop, shoe shop, a wagon shop and several other mechanics shops.

The United States District Court for the 3d Judicial District holds its sessions here. Mrs. Frances Rounds is Postmistress.

Bon Homme is surrounded by a fine agricultural country, which is fast settling up.

Springfield, thirteen miles west of Bon Homme, is a new town, said to have a good landing, and is altogether a good townsite. John Lee is the Postmaster of this embryo town.

At Emanuel Creek a post-office is kept by N. McDaniels.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first settlement in this county was made at Bon Homme by a party from Minnesota, who came up from Sioux City on the Nebraska side, as the land had not been vacated by the Indians. Meeting with no difficulty, they crossed the river at the present town of Bon Homme, and commenced the erection of dwellings. This was in the month of June, 1859. In October, of this year, the Indians, from the agency came down and drove the settlers off across the river, and burned their dwellings. The Indians claimed that the whites had no right to occupy the country until they had been paid for the land by the Government. They were willing the whites should occupy the Nebraska side, as that was ceded land. In the spring of 1860, all the settlers at Bon Homme left for Pikes Peak except Reuben Wallace and D. C. Gifford. In June, 1860, John H. Shober, Geo. M. Pinney, Mrs. Rounds and others settled at Bon Homme, from which time the permanent settlement of the town must date.

The number of settlers increased until the fall of 1862, at which time it is claimed the population of the county was 200, but during the memorable stampede in September of that year, all the settlers left for Yankton, many of whom never returned. Mrs. Rounds and her family and a few others returned to Bon Homme again in the fall of 1862, where they have since continued to reside.

L. H. Litchfield, John Rouse, Nathan McDaniels, D. P. Bradford, Henry Brooks, Hugh Fraley, John Owens, E. W. Wall and Jonathan Brown were among the early settlers of Bon Homme county. During the Indian difficulties from 1862 to 1865, Bon Homme county did not settle up very fast, but for the last year or more it has been filling up rapidly. It now has a population of nearly 500 inhabitants. The first post-office in this county was opened by Moses Herrick, who

also kept the hotel. The first school in Bon Homme was taught in 1862 by Emma Bradford.

FARMING AND STOCK RAISING.

The raising of stock is perhaps the most money making business in which the people of Dakota can engage, owing to the excellent market for beef at the Forts and Indian Agencies on the Missouri River, above Bon Homme county. Excellent crops of corn, small grain and vegetables are raised on the bottoms, or uplands.

Dr. W. A. Burleigh late Delegate in Congress from Dakota, has the largest farm in this section, consisting of several thousand acres of excellent prairie and timber land lying on the Missouri River, four miles east of Bon Homme, mostly in Bon Homme county. His farm house stands on the bluff, about twenty feet above the river, and distant one-fourth of a mile, commanding a beautiful view of the steamboats as they pass up and down the river. He has two hundred acres under cultivation, and a stock of cattle numbering over one thousand head.

The following is a list of officers of Bon Homme county:

County Clerk—W. W. Warford.

Sheriff—John Hays.

Judge of Probate—R. M. Johnson.

County Commissioners, } Luke Lowell,
 } ——— Ellsworth,
 } Frank Donnelly.

TODD COUNTY lies West of the Missouri River and North of the Niobrara. It is nearly all included in the Ponca Indian Reservation, a small tribe of friendly Indians, who have long made this country their home. They are well advanced in agriculture and cultivate annually large fields of corn. They also follow stock raising to a considerable extent. They have a school and some of the pupils are making proficiency in their studies. Maj. W. H. Hugo is Agent of the Poncas. Henry Brooks is Postmaster at Ponca Agency.

CHARLES MIX County lies above the Yankton Indian Agency. It is not very thickly settled but the most of the

land is surveyed. The Yankton Indian Reservation a tract of 400,000 acres lies between this county and Bon Homme. The Yanktons are a friendly tribe, having maintained friendly relations with the whites for many years. Like the Ponca's they cultivate large fields of corn. These friendly tribes are a great advantage to the settlers on the frontier, for they form an impassable barrier between the wild tribes of the Upper Missouri and the settlers in Southeastern Dakota. The Poncas and Yanktons are more friendly to the whites than to the Upper Missouri Indians with whom they are frequently at war. Capt. W. J. Broatch is U. S. Indian Agent for the Yanktons. Bly E. Wood is Postmaster at Greenwood, the Postoffice of the Agency.

White Swan is the name of a Postoffice below Fort Randall, also on the Reservation. C. C. Brookings is Postmaster.

Gen. C. F. Campbell has a stock farm on the Missouri above Fort Randall, in Chas. Mix county.

HUTCHINSON COUNTY lies North of Bon Homme county and West of the Dakota River. Its surface is gently rolling, and well watered by running streams. Considerable timber is found along the Dakota River in this county.

In the summer of 1869, Thomas G. Maxwell, L. D. Dunn, Charles Greeno and others settled on the Dakota River, in the southeastern portion of the county. The county is not organized, but is attached to Bon Homme county for judicial purposes.

JAYNE COUNTY lies north of Yankton, and is also unorganized, but is attached to Yankton county for election, revenue and judicial purposes. The soil is excellent, the surface rolling prairie, with occasional small streams.

H. C. Ash located his homestead in the southeastern portion of the county in the fall of 1869, since which time several others have taken claims in the county.

LINCOLN COUNTY lies on the eastern boundary of the Territory, and borders on the Big Sioux River. It is a large county, being about 30 miles square. Its surface is slightly

rolling. The soil is excellent, producing bountifully all kinds of crops usually grown in this latitude, in Illinois or Iowa. Considerable timber is found on the Big Sioux, in this county.

TOWNS.

Canton, the county seat, is located on the Big Sioux, in the eastern portion of the county. It is a thriving town, and although only about two years old, now contains a post-office, a school house, three stores, three hotels, a saw-mill and several mechanics shops. The county offices are kept at Canton. Will M. Cuppett is Postmaster.

Eden is the name of a town in the southeastern corner of the county. It has a school house, a store, a hotel and several dwellings.

Fairview, eight miles south of Canton, is the name of a new post-office.

Swan Lake is another new post-office, on the beautiful lake of the same name, in the western portion of the county. W. W. Aurner is Postmaster and proprietor of the hotel.

The common schools of this county are in a prosperous condition.

RIVERS.

The county is well watered by the Big Sioux and Vermillion Rivers, and Turkey Ridge Creek.

On the Big Sioux there are good water powers, suitable for grist mills or machinery.

EARLY HISTORY.

The first permanent settlement of Lincoln county was made by T. M. Sergeant, A. J. Linderman, John Sergeant and A. B. Wheelock, in 1866. J. Q. Fitzgerald, Wm. Hyde, Josiah Weekly and W. S. Smith settled in this county in the fall of 1867, since which time the county has filled up rapidly. It now has a population of nearly 1,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of the county officers for the county:

<i>County Clerk</i> —Will. M. Cuppett,	Canton, D. T.
<i>Sheriff</i> —J. W. Hewett,	" "
<i>County Judge & Treasurer</i> —S. C. Leashley,	" "
<i>Superintendent Schools</i> —B. S. Gillespie,	" "
<i>County Surveyor</i> —B. F. Hill,	" "

MINNEHAHA COUNTY.

Minnehaha county as its name indicates sparkles with water. It lies above Lincoln county, on the Big Sioux River and borders Minnesota on the West. It is twenty-four miles wide and thirty-four miles long. The surface of the country is rolling like the other counties in Southeastern Dakota. It is better watered than any other county, having many small lakes, the outlets of which form creeks which empty into the Big Sioux River.

TOWNS.

Sioux Falls is the only town in the county. It is beautifully located on the left bank of the Big Sioux River, about seventy miles from its mouth. The city was commenced in 1857, by settlers from Minnesota and Iowa, and grew rapidly until 1862, at which time the Minnesota massacre took place and the Indian war broke out. A Mr. Amidon was killed by the Indians, while at work in his corn field at Sioux Falls, and the settlers shortly after abandoned the place, some returning to the States and others settling at Yankton.

At Sioux Falls the Big Sioux furnishes one of the best water powers in the Northwest. The river at this place has several successive falls extending a distance of half a mile along the river, furnishing an innumerable number of sites for mills; requiring a large quantity of water, or a heavy fall. The fall of the river in half a mile is nearly 110 feet.

At Sioux Falls, on the townsite, is to be found excellent building stone in inexhaustible quantities.

At the head of the falls, in the river, is a beautiful island, containing about 20 acres of ash, oak and maple timber.

In 1865, a military post was erected at Sioux Falls, upon the townsite, and a tract of land five miles square set apart for a military reservation. The post has now been abandoned and the reservation will be withdrawn. The town must of necessity be an important one, as it stands in the midst of a fertile country, well watered and well timbered, and possesses the best water power in the Territory. A regular mail route from Blue Earth City, Minn. to Yankton, D. T., runs through Sioux Falls. It also has a mail route down the Big Sioux to Sioux City, Iowa. The town now has two hotels, several

stores. a post-office, school house and many mechanics shops. The county officers hold their offices at this point.

EARLY HISTORY.

In 1857, a number of persons styling themselves the Dakota Land Company, selected sites for the towns of Medary, Eminezia and Flandreau, and commenced settlements at these points; also at Sioux Falls. F. J. De Witt, A. G. Fuller, Byron M. Smith and Capt. J. L. Fiske were leaders in this movement. At this time the section of country between the Missouri River and the present western boundary of Minnesota, was without a Territorial organization, having been cut off from Minnesota when that State was admitted into the Union.

While the St. Paul Company were occupying the upper portion of the town of Sioux Falls, the Dubuque Land Company, of which Geo. P. Waldron, W. W. Brookings and Barclay Jarrett were prominent members. were building up the lower town by the erection of a steam mill and the opening of stores and mechanics shops. A printing press was set up by the St. Paul Company, and the *Dakota Democrat* was published until 1860, when the name was changed to the *Northwestern Independent*. The *Independent* was published for about a year and suspended. S. J. Albright was editor of the *Dakota Democrat*.

An effort was made by the citizens to induce Congress to organize a new Territory, and in 1857 an election was held, and A. G. Fuller elected Provisional Delegate. In 1858, an election was held and a Provisional Legislature elected.

The Legislature convened at Sioux Falls in the winter of 1858, and Henry Masters elected Provisional Governor.

In the fall of 1859, an election was held for Delegate in Congress and members of the Provisional Legislature. J. P. Kidder was elected Delegate. The Legislature convened at Sioux Falls the following winter. Gov. Masters having died since the adjournment of the former Legislature, W. W. Brookings, President of the Council, was Acting Governor.

At the time of the organization of the Territory of Dakota, in 1861, the section of country around Sioux Falls was the most flourishing portion of Dakota. In 1862, when the stam-

pede commenced, Sioux Falls and the other towns in that vicinity were deserted, and for several years no white settlers occupied the county of Minnehaha. In 1866, several families of Norwegians settled on the Big Sioux, above Sioux Falls. Each year has added to the number of actual settlers until the county now has a population of about 600 inhabitants. E. D. Boughton, of Sioux Falls, is County Clerk. This county, with Lincoln, is attached to Union county for election and judicial purposes.

PEMBINA COUNTY.

The only county now organized in the "Red River Country," is in the extreme Northeastern portion of the Territory, and bears the name of Pembina. It is quite thickly settled, being an excellent agricultural country, well watered and heavily timbered along the rivers which are numerous. The largest towns in the county are St. Joseph and Pembina. John E. Harrison of Pembina is County Clerk, and Charles Grant of the same place is Justice of the Peace.

The Red River country forms an important part of Dakota and when the Northern Pacific Railroad is completed, this section will develop rapidly.

We have been permitted to copy from a letter on the Red River District, written by Hon. Enos Stutsman, Special Agent of the U. S. Treasury Department, now resident of Pembina, D. T.

"What I shall term the "Red River Valley," is that belt of country lying north of the forty-sixth degree of north latitude, and south of the British Possessions, and between nineteen and one-half and twenty-one degrees of west longitude from Washington, and embraced in the Territory of Dakota.

In giving this high northern latitude many will say, the country must be extremely cold, the climate uncharitable; this, however, is because the subject is not generally understood, and indeed cannot be until the same has been studied.

Humboldt, in his countries that will successfully grow all the grains and vegetables of a temperate climate, lays down "Isothermal lines" inside of which the pursuits of agriculture

may be followed with success. This is a crooked, irregular line governed by altitude, air currents, large bodies of water, &c.

This line runs through northern Michigan and Wisconsin, and eastern Minnesota, coming within less than one hundred miles of St. Paul, nearer however, to the head of Lake Superior, but there bears north to Rainy Lake and Lake of the Woods, and where it crosses the longitude of the Red River of the North it is north of Lake Winnipeg, or about the fifty-second degree of north latitude, thereby leaving the northern boundary of Dakota (49° latitude) very much farther south of the "Isothermal line" than is St. Paul, Minnesota, and nearly the same distance as are the great wheat fields of southern Minnesota and northern Iowa. Again the Red River Valley is in a nearly level basin, lying between the high and heavily timbered lands west of Lake Superior, and the "Grand Coteau Des Prairies" and the Pembina and Turtle Mountains.

Very few streams empty into this great basin from the east or Lake Superior side, in the State of Minnesota, while a great number run east into the main artery—the Red River, from the above named uplands and mountains.

This valley in length being nearly north and south, the sun's rays are nearly vertical in summer, and consequently the heat greater than it is at points further east on the same parallel of latitude: consequently the spring is as early as at Madison, Wisconsin, and frost in the fall is not so early by about ten days, or from the 20th of September for Wisconsin and northern Illinois, to the 1st of October for the Red River Valley.

This valley in Dakota, is about two hundred miles long, and from forty to sixty miles in width, covering an area of eight thousand square miles, or more than five million acres of land, and possesses greater natural advantages than any district of country in the west, now open to settlement.

RIVERS.

There are eight rivers, varying in length from forty to one hundred miles, that run across this valley from west to east, emptying into the Red River, within this Territory, each having numerous creeks and small tributaries that water the country upon each side. The names of these eight rivers are,

Wild Rice, Cheyenne, Elm, Goose, Turtle, Big Salt, Park and Pembina.

TIMBER.

The timber, which is oak, ash, elm, poplar, lynn and maple, is that which will be used for the various purposes of the farmer for building and fencing, and the various kinds of small timber grown in a timbered country are interspersed with the above. In addition to this home supply of timber, that probably covers one-eighth of the entire valley and pretty equally distributed for use, we have the benefit of the Otter Tail river pineries in Minnesota, which find their natural outlet down this eastern tributary of the Red River, thence to be floated in the log or in boards, rafted down the Red River the entire length of the valley, thus supplying us with the kinds, quality and quantity that the most favored country can boast.

Like all prairie countries the timber is chiefly confined to the water courses, or in groves, and there is hardly a creek without its belt of timber in and near which are found the various kinds of wild fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries, blueberries, gooseberries, currants, cranberries, grapes, plums, &c., in large quantities and of excellent quality.

As yet no attempt has been made to grow apples, but I have reason to believe that fruit can be grown as easily as in New England or Wisconsin.

SOIL.

The soil is a black sandy loam of alluvial and vegetable deposit, from two and a half to four feet deep, resting upon a stratum of yellow clay from four to ten feet in thickness. This soil is exceeding rich, and easily worked, and in a state of nature yields a luxuriant growth of blue joint grass, which makes a quality of hay almost equal to the timothy and herds grass of the Middle States, and in quantity from two to three thousand pounds per acre, and a farmer having a mower and horse rake can secure his winter's supply of excellent hay at a cost of about one dollar per ton.

One good pair of horses, or two pairs of oxen, with a good plow, will turn over from one and a half to two acres of prairie per day, which is then ready for the next seed time; and the same field may be sown to the same kind of grain for years

without any apparent diminution in the yield per acre. The soil being of that rich, strong nature, that manuring is never resorted to, nor is it deemed necessary. It does not leach, nor does the surface wash or blow away, or need under-draining, offering to the hardy pioneer one of nature's richest gifts to man, needing but his industry to render this entire valley one of the most productive as well as prosperous countries in the North West.

WHAT WILL GROW.

The grains now raised, and to which the country is especially adapted are wheat, rye, barley and oats. The yield per acre being in excess of any thing known east of the Rocky Mountains, but to say fully equal to Minnesota will be quite modest, and will fall below rather than above the truth. Every thing in the line of garden vegetables is raised in the greatest abundance and of the very best quality, with a heavier yield than is usual in the middle States, and with far less labor.

OUR WINTERS.

The great dread of deep snow, and cold winters in so high a northern latitude is altogether imaginary. The average depth of snow for the last ten years has not exceeded sixteen inches, which usually remains upon the ground from about the 15th of November, to the last of March, and while the mercury may fall to even thirty-five degrees below zero, owing to the absence of high winds the weather does not seem rigorous, nor does it seem as cold as it does in Michigan or Ohio, when the mercury is at, or even from five to ten degrees above zero.

The snow does not drift as in open prairie countries, and as good sleighing can be relied upon, no trouble is experienced in winter traveling. Cattle and horses that are allowed to run at large in the timber, gather their own living, and but little if any hay is given them during the winter months.

OUR MARKETS.

There are but few sections in the United States that have a better home market for their surplus products than has the Red River Valley at the present time. The Red River being navigable from lower Ft. Garry, in British America, eighty-five miles north of our northern boundary, to Fort Abercrom-

bie in this Territory, two hundred miles south of said boundary, making a total distance of two hundred and eighty-five miles, the steamer "International" affords cheap transportation for our surplus products which is purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company, for the supply of their army of employees and trading posts in the interior of their territory, and in addition to this, the various military posts in northeastern Dakota, and the mining country of the Saskatchewan, in British America, will look to this valley for supplies.

With an eye to this future granary of the West, capitalists are pushing a railroad from St. Paul, north and west, to tap this valley at or near the head of navigation on the Red River, in order to cary to eastern markets our grain, beef, pork, butter, cheese, wool, furs, &c., and to do the already gigantic carrying trade of the Hudson's Bay Co., and the British settlements. Eighty miles of this road is already in running order, and within a very few years it will be extended to the Red River, placing us in direct communication, by water and rail, with St. Paul, Chicago and the East."

CENTRAL DAKOTA.

The central portion of Dakota is composed mostly of rolling prairie lands through which long rivers wind their way generally in a southern direction to unite with the Missouri. These rivers have numerous tributaries, some of which are skirted with wood. The soil is rich, and will produce excellent crops of cereals or vegetables. It only needs railroads to develop the country, to carry settlers into the country and furnish them with pine lumber and farming implements, and carry to market the surplus products of their farms.

Dakota will soon be the greatest wheat growing and stock raising State in the Union, while it will compare favorably with others in any branch of agriculture.

The position of Dakota is such that she cannot fail to become a great State. Her southern boundary is about the same as Southern New York, with a much more genial climate; her soil extremely rich and productive; well watered, and furnishing excellent stone for building purposes or for manufacturing lime; with the pineries of Minnesota on the east, of the Black Hills on the west, with the gold fields of Mon-

tana just beyond her, and whose immense supplies must be carried up our rivers by steamboats, or through our Territory by railroad, in either event contributing to the growth of our towns and the development of our country; with the best local market in the west, Dakota cannot fail speedily to become and be recognized as an important portion of the United States.

INDIAN TRIBES OF DAKOTA.

There are now within the boundaries of the Territory of Dakota about thirty-five thousand Indians, which are distributed among several agencies and supplied with agricultural implements and teams, and instructed in agricultural pursuits. At most of the agencies large crops of corn are raised annually, and at some of them the Indians are engaged to a limited extent in stock raising. At most of the agencies the Government issues clothing and provisions annually, and to some annuities payable in gold. Schools are established at several of the agencies, and Missionaries of the Gospel labor regularly at most of the agencies.

Governor John A. Burbank is Ex-officio Supt. of Indian Affairs.

The following is a list of the agencies in this superintendency, and the names of the agents:

Yankton Agency—Capt. W. J. Broatch, Agent.

Ponca “ —Bvt. Maj. W. H. Hugo, “

Upper Missouri Agency—Capt. W. Clifford, Agent.

Crow Creek Agency—Bvt. Capt. W. H. French, Jr., Agent.

Cheyenne Agency—Bvt. Maj. Geo. W. Randall, Agent.

Whetstone Agency—Capt. Dewitt C. Poole, Agent.

Grand River Agency—Bvt. Maj. J. N. Hearn, Agent.

Sisseton and Wahpeton Santee Ag'y—J. W. Daniels, Agt.

Lake Traverse Agency—Benj. Thompson, Agent.

The last two named agencies report to Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota.

PART SECOND.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

HOW TO OBTAIN A HOMESTEAD UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF 1862.

The following is a concise statement of the rulings of the General Land Office, prepared by Capt. J. R. M'Clure, Register U. S. Land Office, Junction City, Kansas :

" The Homestead act of May 20, 1862, provides " that any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States Government or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public land."

Under this act, 160 acres of land subject to pre-emption at \$1.25 per acre, can be entered upon application, by making affidavit " that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use or benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, either directly or indirectly, for the use and benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever." On filing said affidavit and payment of fees and commissions, the entry will be permitted.

No certificate will be given, or patent issued, until the expiration of five years from the date of said entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry—or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he or she have resided upon and cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the date of filing the above affidavit, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has born true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then he or she, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent. In case of death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of said infant or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the law of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title from the Government, and be entitled to a patent.

When a homestead settler has failed to commence his residence upon land so as to enable him to make a continuous residence of five years within the time (seven years) limited by law, he will be permitted, upon filing an affidavit showing a sufficient reason for his neglect, to date his residence at the time he actually commenced such inhabitancy, and will be required to live upon the land five years from said date, provided no adverse claim has been attached to said land, and the affidavit of the settler is supported by the testimony of disinterested witnesses.

In the second section of the act of May 20, 1862, it is stipulated in regard to settlers, that in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of the infant child or children; and that the executor, administrator, or guardian, may sell the land for the benefit

of the infant heirs, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the law of the Territory or State. The Commissioner rules that instead of selling the land as above provided, the heirs may, if they so select, continue residence and cultivation on the land for the period required by law, at the expiration of and the time provided, a patent will be issued in their names.

In case of the death of a homestead settler who leaves a widow and children, should the widow again marry and continue her residence and cultivation upon the land entered in the name of her first husband for the period required by law, she will be permitted to make final proof as the widow of the deceased settler and the patent will be issued in the name of "his heirs."

When a widow, or single woman, has made a homestead entry, and thereafter marries a person who has also made a similar entry on another tract, it is ruled that the parties may select which tract they will retain for permanent residence, and will be allowed to enter the remaining tract under the 8th Section of the act of May 20, 1862, on proof of inhabitance and cultivation up to date of marriage.

In case of the death of a homestead settler, his heirs will be allowed to enter the land under the 8th Section of the homestead act, by making proof of inhabitancy and cultivation in the same manner as provided by the 2d Section of the act of March 3, 1843, in regard to deceased pre-emptors.

The sale of a homestead claim by the settler to another is not recognized, and vests no title or equities in the purchaser, and would be *prima facie* evidence of abandonment, and sufficient cause for cancellation of the entry.

The law allows but one homestead privilege, a settler who relinquishes or abandons his claim cannot thereafter make a second entry.

When a party has made settlement on a surveyed tract of land and filed his pre-emption declaration therefor, he may change his filing into a homestead.

If a homestead settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract, the law permits him to pay for it with cash or military warrants, upon making proof of residence and culti-

vation as required in pre-emption cases. The proof is made by the affidavit of the party and testimony of two credible witnesses.

There is another class of homesteads, designated as "Adjoining Farm Homesteads." In these classes the law allows an applicant owning and residing on an original farm, to enter other land lying contiguous thereto, which shall not with such farm, exceed in the aggregate 160 acres. For example, a party owning or occupying 80 acres, may enter 80 additional. Or if the applicant own 40 acres, he may enter 120 if the land should be found contiguous to his original farm. In entries of "Adjoining Farms," the settler must describe in his affidavit, the tract he owns, and lives upon as his original farm. Actual residence on the tract entered as an "adjoining farm," is not required, but *bona fide* improvement and cultivation of it must be shown for five years.

The right to a tract of land under the homestead act, commences from the date of entry in the land office, and not from date of personal settlement as in case of pre-emption.

When a party makes an entry, under the Homestead act, and thereafter, before the expiration of five years, makes satisfactory proof of inhabitancy and cultivation, and pays for the tract under the 8th section of said act, it is held to be a consummation of his homestead right as the act allows, and not a pre-emption, and will be no bar to the same party, acquiring a pre-emption right, provided he can legally show his right in virtue of actual settlement and cultivation on another tract at a period subsequent to his proof and payment under the 8th section of the homestead act.

The 2d section of the act of May 20th, 1862, declares that after making proof of settlement, cultivation, &c., "then if the party is at that time a citizen of the United States, he shall be entitled a patent." This, then, requires that all settlers shall be "citizens of the United States," at the time of making final proof, and they must file in the land office the proper evidence of that fact, before a final certificate will be issued.

A party who has proved up and paid for a tract of land under the pre-emption act, can subsequently enter another tract of land under the homestead act. Or a party who has

consummated his right to a tract of land under the homestead act will afterwards be permitted to pre-empt another tract.

A settler who desires to relinquish his homestead must surrender his duplicate receipt, his relinquishment "to the United States," being endorsed thereon, if he has lost his receipt that fact must be stated in his relinquishment, to be signed by the settler, attested by two witnesses, acknowledged before the Register or Receiver, or Clerk or Notary Public using a seal.

When a homestead entry is contested, and application is made for cancellation, the party so applying must file an affidavit setting forth the facts on which his allegations are grounded, describing the tract and giving the name of the settler. A day will then be set for hearing the evidence, giving all parties due notice of the time and place of trial. It requires the testimony of two witnesses to establish the abandonment of a homestead entry.

The notice to a settler that his claim is contested, must be served by a disinterested party, and in all cases when practicable,, personal service must be made upon the settler.

Another entry of the land will not be made in case of relinquishment or contest, until the cancellation is ordered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

When a party has made a mistake in the description of the land he desired to enter as a homestead, and desires to amend his application, he will be permitted to do so upon furnishing the testimony of two witnesses to the facts, and proving that he has made no improvements on the land described in his first application, but has made valuable improvements on the land he first intended and now applies to enter.

It is important for settlers to bear in mind that it requires two witnesses to make final proof under the homestead act, who can testify that the settler has resided upon and cultivated the tract for five years from the date of his entry.

Patents are not issued for lands until from one to two years after date of location in the District. No patent will be delivered until the surrender of the duplicate receipt, unless such receipt should be lost, in which case an affidavit of the facts must be filed in the Register's office, showing how said loss

occurred, also that said certificate has never been assigned, and that the holder is the *bona fide* owner of the land, and entitled to said patent.

By a careful examination of the foregoing requirements, settlers will be enabled to learn without a visit to the Land Office, the manner in which they can secure and perfect title to public lands under the pre-emption act of September 4, 1841, and homestead act of May 20, 1862."

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO HOMESTEADS.

1st. Every male citizen of the United States who is over twenty-one years of age.

2d. Every man over twenty-one years of age who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

3rd. Every person who has served fourteen days in the military service of the United States.

4th. Every lady who is the head of a family, whether single or a widow.

The expense of entering a Homestead is \$14.00 to be paid at the Land Office when the Homestead is first taken.

If the Homesteader resides on the land five years, a patent will issue upon the payment of \$4.00 at the Local Land Office and making proof of residence and cultivation.

If the Homesteader wishes to remove from his land sooner and retain the land, he can do so at any time after having lived on it for six months, upon payment of \$1.25 per acre. This is called "Commuting a Homestead."

PRE-EMPTIONS.

The following information concerning Pre-emption is also from the article of Capt. M'Clure. It is accurate and concise and expresses the facts in relation to Pre-emption so plainly that they cannot be misunderstood:

"The pre-emption act of September 4, 1841, provides, that "every person being the head of a family, or widow, or single man over twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen, as required by the naturalization laws," is authorized to enter at the Land Office 160 acres of unappropriated Government land by complying with the requirements of said act.

It has been decided that an unmarried or single woman over

the age of twenty-one years, not the head of a family, but able to meet all the requirements of the pre-emption law, has the right to claim its benefits.

The claimant must file his declaratory statement within three months from the date of settlement, and make proof and payment before the day designated in the President's Proclamation offering the lands at public sale.

Should the settler die before establishing his claim within the period limited by law, the title may be perfected by the executor or administrator, by making the requisite proof of settlement and cultivation, and paying the Government's price; the entry to be made in the name of "the heirs" of the deceased settler.

When a person has filed his declaratory statement for one tract of land, it is not lawful for the same individual to file a second Declaratory statement for another tract of land, unless the first filing was *invalid* in consequence of the land applied for, not being open to pre-emption, or by determination of the land against him, in case of contest, or from any other similar cause which would have prevented him from consummating a pre-emption under his declaratory statements.

Each qualified pre-emptor is permitted to enter 160 acres of land, subject to pre-emption, by paying the Government price, \$1.25 per acre.

Final proof and payment cannot be made until the party has actually resided upon the land for a period of at least six months, and made the necessary cultivation and improvements to show his good faith as an actual settler. This proof can be made by one witness.

The party who makes the first settlement in person upon a tract of public land, is entitled to the right of pre-emption, provided he subsequently complies with all the requirements of the law—his right to the land commences from the date he performed the first work on the land.

When a person has filed his declaratory statement for a tract of land, and afterwards relinquishes it to the Government he forfeits his right to file again for another tract of land.

The assignment of a pre-emption right is null and void. Title to public land is not perfected until the issuance of the

patent from the General Land Office, and all sales and transfers prior to the date of the patents, are in violation of law.

The act of March 27, 1854, protects the right of settlers on sections along the line of railroads, when settlement was made *prior* to the withdrawal of the lands, and in such case allows the land to be pre-empted and paid for at \$1.25 per acre, by furnishing proof of inhabitancy and cultivation, as required under the act of September 4, 1841."

The expense of filing on 160 acres as a Pre-emption is \$2.00.

When the Government land in Dakota is brought into market, all pre-emptors will be required to pay for their land at the rate of \$1.25 per acre.

The Public Lands of Dakota are not now in the market, and can not be purchased from the Government for cash, nor obtained by locating Military Bounty Land Warrants or Agricultural College Scrip.

When a Homesteader or Pre-emptor wishes to prove up on a claim, after having resided upon the same for six months or more, a "Land Warrant" can be used in payment therefor in the place of cash; but the public lands in Dakota can not be obtained except by actual settlers, and under the Homestead or Pre-emption Laws.

Parties who have proved up and obtained a title to their lands may sell the whole or a portion of their land, if they choose to do so.

Lands obtained in this way are sold at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$10.00 per acre, according to quality and location.

Good prairie lands can now be obtained for Homesteads or Pre-emptions within 12 miles of Yankton.

Every county in the Territory has considerable Government land at present, but the time is not far distant judging from the rapid influx of immigration, when not an acre of unclaimed land will be found in the organized counties of Dakota. When a piece of vacant land is found that suits a settler, it is at his option to take it as a Homestead or Pre-emption. Every citizen is entitled to both rights, and he can use just which one he chooses first, and then the other afterwards; but he can not have but one claim at a time; that is, he must first perfect his title under one right, and then he is at liberty to use the other.

A Pre-emption claim may be located by an agent or attorney, but a Homesteader must himself make an affidavit, which accompanies the application to enter a Homestead.

For the benefit of persons proposing to emigrate to Dakota, we give below the Yankton prices of building material, household goods, provisions, farming implements, &c. It will enable emigrants to determine for themselves what articles will bear transportation.

Freights from Chicago to Yankton will not vary much from \$2.00 per hundred for boxed goods.

PROVISIONS.

Flour, \$2.75 per cwt.	Sugar, per lb, 12@16c.
Corn Meal, \$2.50 per cwt.	Butter, per lb. 20@30c.
Beef, 15c per lb.	Coffee, " " 20@30c.
Salt Pork, 25c per lb.	Cheese, 20@25c.
Hams, 25c per lb.	Potatoes, per bu. 50@60c.
White Fish, 15c per lb.	Eggs, per doz. 15@20c.
Cod Fish, 15c per lb.	Milk, per qt. 5@10c.
Mackerel, 20c per lb.	Molasses, per gal. \$1.00.
Candles, 25c per lb.	Syrup, per gal. \$1.50.
Coal Oil, 80c per gal.	Rice, per lb. 15c.
Tea, \$1.25@2.00 per lb.	Dried Apples, per lb. 20c.
Corn, per bu. 75c@\$1.00.	Dried Peaches, per lb. 20c.
Oats, per bu. 40@80c.	Wheat, 75c@\$1.00

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Chairs, \$1.00@2.50 each.	Bedsteads, \$6.00@20.00.
Tables, bl'k walnut, \$7@10.00.	Extension tables, \$2 per ft.
Bureaus, \$15.00@40.00.	Matresses, \$6.00@25.00.
Wash Stands, \$4.50@15.00	Rocking Ch'rs, \$5@10.00.
Tin Pans, per doz. \$3.75@4.00.	Earthen Crocks, 30 per gal.
Cook Stoves, \$20.00@30.00.	

FARMING TOOLS, &c.

Mowers, \$125.00	Combined, \$250.00.
Wagons, \$110.00.	Seeders, \$75.00
Breaking Plows, \$30.00@45.00	Horse Rakes, \$10@15.00.
Stubble " \$16@25.00.	Ox Yokes, \$3.00.
Shovel " \$8.00.	Log Chains, \$2.00@5.00.
Double Harness, per sett. \$45.00.	

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Pine Siding, \$31.00@35.00 per M.
 Pine, Inch, \$55.00@75.00 per M.
 Cottonwood, \$20.00@25.00 per M.
 Pine Shingles, \$7.50@8.50 per M.
 Cottonwood Shingles, \$4.00@5.00 per M.
 Pine Doors, \$2.75@4.00 each.
 Blinds, \$3.00@4.00 each.
 Windows, set with glass, \$2.50@4.00.
 Paper Sheeting, or lining, per sq. of 100 feet, \$1.25.
 Brick, per M. \$10.00@12.00.
 Chalk Rock, at Quarry, 60c per perch.
 Foundation Stone, (delivered) \$2.00 to 2.50 per perch.
 House Logs, each, 50c to \$1.00.
 Nails, per lb. 6 to 10c. Lime, per bu. 50c to \$1.00.

LIVE STOCK.

Milch Cows, \$35.00 to 50.00. Oxen, \$125.00 to 150.00.
 Horses, \$125.00 to 200.00. Ponies, \$50.00 to 75.00.
 Sheep, \$3.00 to 4.00. Live Hogs, 5 to 10c per lb.
 Chickens, 50c each.

FENCING MATERIAL.

Fence Boards, per M. \$25.00 Fence Posts, Cedar, 20 to 25c
 Fence Posts, Oak, 15 to 20c. Fence Wire, per lb. 9 to 10c.
 Fence Nails, per lb. 6 to 10c.

Cottonwood Rails, per hundred, \$3.00 to 5.00.

Osage Orange Plants, per M. ———.

White Willow Plants, per M. \$10.00.

WAGES.

Day Laborers, (without board) per day, \$2.00.
 Laborers, per month, with board, \$20.00 to 30.00.
 Carpenters, per day, \$3.50. Masons, per day, \$5.00.
 Teachers, per month, \$20.00 to 100.00.
 Clerks and Bookkeepers, per month, \$40.00 to 100.00.
 Hired Girls, per week, \$2.00 to 4.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Board, per week, \$5.00 to 10.00. Hay, per ton, \$5.00.
 Town Lots, \$50.00 to 2,000.00. Hard Wood, per cd, \$5.
 Unimproved Lands, per acre, \$3.00 to 5.00.
 Cottonwood, per cord, \$4.00. Team work, per day, \$5.00.
 Improved Lands, per acre, \$8.00 to 25.00.

FRUIT.

Until within a year or two not much attention has been paid to fruit culture in Dakota. During the last year great quantities of young fruit trees have been planted from the Rochester, N. Y., Bloomington, Ill., and Wisconsin nurseries with a fair prospect of success. In March 1870, a practical nursery man purchased grounds at Yankton, and has planted an extensive nursery. His trees are brought from the same latitude in Wisconsin, and there is not much doubt of his ultimate success.

Wild fruits are abundant. Grapes, Plums, Mulberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Buffalo berries, wild cherries and wild currants are plentiful.

These wild fruits grow in such profusion, it is certain that the more hardy varieties of tame fruits will also grow.

Judge Whiting near Sioux City, Iowa, raised last year about seventy-five bushels of excellent apples on his farm.

CULTURE OF FOREST TREES.

Many people object to a prairie country on account of the lack of timber for fuel and fencing, but it is much easier to take the rich prairie of Dakota and plant forest trees and raise ten or twenty acres of timber, than to clear off a timber farm and fit it for profitable cultivation. Almost every farmer plants every year more or less forest trees, until in a few years he has considerable timber. Others commence planting trees in earnest as soon as they commence opening a farm and in from three to five years have a thrifty timber tract, which is not only an ornament to a farm, but in eight or ten years from time of planting affords plenty of fuel and fencing.

Maj. F. J. DeWitt at Yankton, informs us that the expense of planting his beautiful grove now thickly set with thrifty trees ten inches in circumference and fifteen feet high, was not more than five dollars per acre. The trees are planted in rows and were cultivated with the corn crop for the first two years. His five acres of forest trees were planted in 1868.

Many farmers in Dakota have planted each several acres of forest trees, which have grown rapidly, proving the practicability of their successful cultivation. The trees are planted generally when one year old from the seed. At that time they

are about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter and about three feet high. By cultivation they grow in five years to be trees six inches through and thirty feet high. Under favorable circumstances they oftener exceed this estimate than fall short of it. Shade trees and shrubbery are easily cultivated.

FENCING.

Most of the fence made in Dakota previous to 1870 has been made of posts and boards, or posts and rails mortised. Considerable common rail fence is also built, but as farming is carried on now on a larger scale, farmers have endeavored to get a cheaper and equally serviceable fence. Wire fence is probably more used than any other; but hedge fence is being introduced quite extensively, parties at Swan Lake offering to plant it and tend it for three years and warrant it to live and grow, payment to be made at the end of three years.

Wire fence is made in a variety of ways, and at an expense of 70c to \$1.00 per rod.

Hon. T. K. Hovey, of Vermillion, Territorial Treasurer, has a neat and substantial fence, which he says cost him about 70c per rod. The posts are set thirty feet apart, through which runs four wires (five would be better) with strips one and-a-half by two inches fastened perpendicularly across the wires with the ordinary staples. The strips are about six feet apart and do not touch the ground.

BREAKING.

The prairie sod should be broken in June or July, and sown to wheat or oats the next spring without plowing again. By using a seeder, or a common harrow, the ground will become perfectly mellow. If the farmer wishes to plant sod corn, he can break in May or before June 15th, and drop corn in every fourth furrow and without any other cultivation or care, except fencing, raise a fair crop of sod corn, yielding about thirty bushels per acre.

A good team of horses or oxen with a 12-inch plow, will break easily from one to two acres of sod. If the ground is wet, it is done easier than if very dry. A regular "Breaking Team" consists of a huge plow drawn by three or four yoke of cattle—the plow usually turning a furrow two feet wide. Farmers charge from four to five dollars per acre for breaking.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

The first settlers built their cabins mostly of logs, and covered them with poles and hay and dirt, which, by the way, when whitewashed and kept clean makes a comfortable home in summer or winter. Many well-to-do farmers live in this kind of houses in Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, as well as Dakota. But few such houses are built now, however. The railroad runs to within four miles of our eastern border, bringing plenty of pine lumber, which is transported at cheap rates up the Missouri to the cities and towns in Southern Dakota. Extensive saw-mills are located in the timber along the rivers, turning out large quantities of cottonwood lumber annually. Vast quantities of chalk rock, suitable for building purposes, is found at many points on the Missouri River, and an excellent quality of limestone is found, affording plenty of lime of superior quality; good brick are manufactured at several points in the Missouri Valley, resembling in color the famous Milwaukee brick; all these circumstances combined render "house building" as easy and cheap as in almost any section west of the Mississippi; and when the Yankton Division of the St. Paul & Milwaukee R. R. is completed, buildings will be constructed at less expense, because pine lumber will be cheaper, as it can then be shipped direct from the pineries of Minnesota to Yankton without change of cars.

STOCK RAISING.

The raising of stock is now, and has been since the first settlement of the Territory very remunerative business. The nutritious grasses of our prairies cause cattle to thrive and fatten easily, so that a poor animal, in any of the numerous herds in Dakota, is an exception, and very fat cattle the rule.

Cattle and horses are suffered to run at large, often wandering six miles from home during the day and returning home at night. Colts however, run out frequently for months without coming back to the farm yard, but they seldom get "strayed or stolen" so effectually that they can not be found.

Capital invested in live stock, usually brings a return equal to fifty per cent. of the amount invested. Some attention is being paid to the introducing of Blooded Stock. Farmers usually put up large quantities of hay at an expense of about

two dollars per ton, which they feed out to their stock in winter as occasion requires. Sometimes the winters of Dakota are so mild that herds of cattle run out all winter and provide their own food. Generally however, they are fed in the farm yard. Some farmers have sheds and stables for cattle in winter, but stables for cattle are the exception and not the rule. Calves six months old are worth about twelve dollars; when one year old they are worth about eighteen dollars and at two years, twenty-five or thirty dollars.

WOOL GROWING.

The most extensive wool grower in Dakota is Ex-Governor Edmunds of Yankton. His flock of 2,000 grade merinos was brought in, in 1865, and although an experiment, has proved remunerative. His flock has averaged each year about six pounds of unwashed wool per head. They are tended in summer by a herdsman on horseback and in the winter kept in yards purposely prepared for them. The climate of Dakota is favorable to the keeping of sheep and when woollen manufactories are established on our rivers, wool growing will be a profitable business in which to engage.

AGRICULTURE.

Dakota is destined to be the great wheat field of the Northwest. Her uplands produce an excellent quality, and a greater quantity per acre than almost any other section. Forty bushels of excellent wheat per acre is no uncommon thing. Thirty bushels per acre is about an average yield. The average price of wheat for the last three years has been over \$1.25 per bushel.

Oats are also a profitable crop. From forty to seventy-five bushels per acre is the usual yield. The price of oats ranges from 50 cents to \$1.00 per bushel.

Corn is generally a good crop but not as certain as wheat and oats. It can be planted later in the season and will grow tolerably well on sod, especially in wet seasons. Corn brings from 50 cents to \$1.00 per bushel.

Barley is raised with great success.

The soil of Dakota seems peculiarly adopted to raising popatoes, beets, onions, cabbages, turnips, radishes, squashes, tomatoes, cucumbers and melons. If the exact weight and

measurement of cabbages, beets and onions grown in Dakota last year were given, not one in ten would believe it to be true. We are willing to compare "notes" with the most favored section on this subject. The Editor of the *Dakota Republican* sent his father (residing in Maine,) an onion weighing 18 ounces, and that was by no means the largest raised.

The following is the substance of a detailed statement of the first years experience of Albert K. Marvin, as a farmer, in Dakota. His case is not particularly remarkable, as his crops and prices were no better than those realized by his neighbors. Mr. Marvin came to Dakota from Minnesota, in the fall of 1868. He engaged to teach a school during the winter, at \$35 per month, and walked two miles each day to reach his school house. In the spring of 1869, he rented a farm formerly owned and occupied by A. L. Van Osdel, on the Dakota River, six miles east of Yankton. Being a poor man, he labored under great disadvantage in cultivating his crops, but notwithstanding his embarrassments made the united labor of himself and wife net him the snug sum of \$2,000.00.

Mr. Marvin's statement is as follows :

One acre of Onions—yield 357 bu at \$1.00	\$357.00
Sixteen rods early Beets, 75 bu at 40c	30.00
Twelve acres White Beans on sod, 140 bu at \$3	420.00
Ten acres Potatoes, 2,294 bu at 75c	1,720.50
Two acres of garden, planted to Cucumbers, Melons, Tomatoes, Green Corn, Cabbage, Potatoes, from which was sold truck amounting to	224.27
Two acres of Sod Corn, for fodder, (poor)	15.00
Total,	<hr/> \$2,766.77

From the above amount must be deducted the amount of money paid for seed, and hired labor, which would not exceed the sum of \$776.77, which leaves a good profit to the industrious farmer. Mr. Marvin did not "guess" at the sums received, but kept an accurate account of his doings, and claims if he had had "good luck" his income would have been much larger. Mr. Marvin's post office address is Yankton, D. T.

We most respectfully refer all persons to him who may wish to know whether the soil of Dakota will raise anything or not. Mr. Marvin is as capable of answering their questions by letters as he is of tilling the soil. What Dakota needs is thousands of just such men and women to take homesteads on her fertile prairies and make fortunes for themselves.

SWEET POTATOES.

Sweet potatoes, although not universally raised, are no longer an experiment in Dakota, but can be successfully raised. Almost every farmer, or townsman, who makes any pretensions to having "a garden," cultivates more or less sweet potatoes.

HOW TO REACH DAKOTA.

From Chicago, emigrants should take the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad to Missouri Valley Junction, then the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad to Sioux City, Iowa, which place is within four miles of the eastern boundary of Dakota, and only sixty-five miles from Yankton. From Sioux City, the stage road passes through Big Sioux, Adalescat, Elk Point, Liberty, Vermillion and Lincoln to Yankton. The first-class line of four horse coaches of C. E. & D. T. Hedges, runs daily from Sioux City to Yankton, and from Yankton to Fort Randall tri-weekly.

The Steamer "Miner" runs regularly between Sioux City and Yankton, and is the cheapest and most expeditious means of transporting freight from the terminus of the Railroad to Yankton, or places above, on the river. For passage or freight apply to Messrs Tootle & Charles, foot of Pearl Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

Emigrants coming into the country with their own teams cross over the Big Sioux, on the Military Bridge west of Sioux City, and follow the stage road to Elk Point. From Elk Point a stage road runs north to Sioux Falls *via* Richland, Virginia, Le Roy, Eden and Canton. At Vermillion, emigrants leave the Yankton stage road for Swan Lake *via* Bloomingtondale and Eureka. From Yankton, roads lead up the Dakota River *via* Beaver Creek, Bavaria, Cresswell and Greeno's to Fire Steel Creek and old Fort James. From Yankton the stage road leads west to Bon Homme, Springfield, Choteau Creek

and Fort Randall. Above Fort Randall the stage runs once a week to the Forts on the Upper Missouri.

WHO SHOULD EMIGRATE TO THE WEST.

Some people think because many men have gone west and made their fortunes, that all who go west must necessarily do well ; but this is not the case. Success at the west is the result of enterprise, industry and perseverance, the same as it is at the east. It is true, that men make money easier and do it with less capital west than east ; but the law of success is the same every where ; it requires men to be active, industrious, prudent and persevering if they expect to succeed in any business, whether conducting a large mercantile establishment or managing a small farm. Any one, whether possessing thousands of dollars, or having only money enough to enable him to reach the west, can do well if he is willing to use energy, economy and perseverance to secure property. Many do well and make money at the west, who utterly disregard any such rules, but we do not *warrant* all to become rich, who disregard them. Circumstances also ought to have much to do with the subject of emigration.

1st. Men in moderate circumstances, with families of grown up sons, all of whom are entitled to homesteads, should by all means go west and secure land. Horace Greeley, in a late article in the *Tribune*, advises all men to invest the first \$1,000 of their own money in land. Every man can get one hundred and sixty acres of land in Dakota whether he has money or not. He can take a pre-emption and after a six months residence thereon and cultivation of five acres of the same, he is entitled to prove up on it and pay for it at \$1.25 per acre. If, after proving up he wishes to sell a portion, or the whole of his land, he can do so, and realize from the sale several hundred dollars, which will enable him to purchase a team, a cow, and lumber for building a good house upon a homestead, to which he is entitled. By such a course of management, many who come west with nothing are able to place themselves in comfortable circumstances during the first year. Land in Dakota is good property, always salable for cash, so that no one who is entitled to prove up and sell his lands will

be long in finding a purchaser. By this means, even the poorest can obtain a good home at the west.

2d. Then the man of small means can purchase excellent lands cheap, and by a judicious investment of his small capital he will surely become rich in a few years. Suppose a man buys a quarter section of land, well located, for \$5.00 per acre, or \$800 for the tract. Hundreds of acres can be bought at that price, and are cheap too. In one year's time it will be worth fifty, and possibly one hundred per cent. more than it cost him, and continuing to increase in price each year, soon becomes valuable, as it is certain to be surrounded by improved farms, for it must be borne in mind that the lands of Dakota are not open to public sale at the Land Office. This course enables a man with a few hundred dollars to locate himself pleasantly in a settled neighborhood, without undergoing the privations of first settlers. A man with money had better perhaps buy lands second handed than to go back farther and take wild lands; but as all do not have money, it is better that they endure the hardships incident to opening a farm on the prairie, rather than to go without a farm.

3d. Then men of capital ought to emigrate because they can do so much better with their money at the West than at the East. Interests are high at the west, often reaching two per cent. per month, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, and running for one or more years at the option of the lender. As the titles to the lands is indisputable and the property rapidly increasing in value, the security is excellent. Good responsible agents can be found at different points in the Territory, who will superintend the letting of money for such capitalists as cannot make it convenient to locate at the west at present. But perhaps the best way for capitalists East to use their money is to invest it in unimproved city lots—or partially improved farm lands. Investing in "paper towns," yet to be located and built, is of course not judicious, but the towns of Dakota, in the Missouri Valley, and on the lines of railroads in progress of erection, are sure to increase in importance, and investments made in them are certain to be remunerative.

RATES OF INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest in Dakota, where the rate is not named, is 10 per cent. per annum; but any rate of interest, not exceeding two per cent. per month, if agreed upon by the parties, may be received for the use of money.

The rapid increase in the value of real estate makes it safe to borrow money to invest in land, and the borrower is quite safe in agreeing to pay the highest rates allowed by law, and as the lender is willing to make his money earn him as much as possible, it has become the rule to ask and receive two per cent. per month for money loaned on good unincumbered real estate security. The sums loaned are generally small, seldom exceeding \$400, secured by a mortgage on 160 acres of partially improved land, worth, at lowest rates, double the amount loaned, making the security good. Money is seldom loaned at less rates than two per cent. per month, but property is sometimes sold on time with a lower rate of interest. Persons having money to loan cannot do better with their money than to loan it to the active, industrious farmers of Dakota, and take security upon their lands. It may be thought by eastern capitalists, who loan their money at six per cent. per annum, that it is not possible that money can be loaned at the West at four times the rate received by them, with ample security upon real estate worth five times the amount loaned, but it is, nevertheless, *true*. It would be a benefit to the Territory if Eastern capitalists would place in the hands of competent agents some of their surplus capital, to be securely invested, or loaned on good security. It may be that capitalists are afraid of titles, but if that is the fact, it only shows their lack of information on that subject. The Homesteader or Pre-emptor who has complied with the laws, gets his title direct from the *Government*, which is considered every where in the United States to be the best that can be obtained.

TAXES.

The taxes levied in any county of Dakota has not exceeded one per cent. of the valuation. The assessment is made in January of each year, and the taxes are payable any time after October 1st, and before May 1st of the next year, at which time the delinquent tax list is made up. All lands upon which the taxes are unpaid in October following their return as delinquents, are advertized and sold by the County Treasurer. As the taxes are uniformly light, they are generally paid

promptly, thus enabling the several counties and the Territory to pay their debts promptly. Most of the counties have recently purchased a full and complete set of books for the uses of the county, and several have purchased large and commodious "Fire Proof" Safes, in which to preserve their records.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

By consulting the advertising columns of this work, the names and address of responsible agents can be found, to whom letters of inquiry may be addressed, and who will gladly give any information concerning Dakota in their power, and if desired to do so, will render assistance in investing money or loaning it.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Persons seeking a business location will do well to read the advertising pages of this work, as it will aid them to form a correct opinion of the character, and amount of business carried on in the Territory. Persons proposing to locate in Dakota can determine, by reading the advertisements, what articles will bear transportation.

"WOMEN'S RIGHTS."

It perhaps ought to be stated here, for the benefit of widows and single women over twenty-one years of age, that they are as much entitled to homesteads as men, and the women of Dakota generally avail themselves of the privilege. We can point you to young women in Dakota who carry on quite a stroke of farming now, who came here penniless a few years ago. One woman has now three hundred and twenty acres of land, paid for from her wages as servant girl, at \$4.00 per week. It is the investment of what she has saved from her wages in the last two years. We, of Dakota, believe in Women's Rights, especially the right to take a homestead and manage it to their own liking.

WHEN TO START.

People who have made up their minds to go West cannot generally wait for the most convenient season, but act upon the impulse of the moment, and decide to start at once. This may be well for mechanics and capitalists, but men of small means with families, who expect to go at once onto a farm, should give some heed to the following suggestions. We have resided at the West some six years, and our observation is

that the best time to reach Dakota is in May or June, or perhaps as late as July. We have admired the energy and management of some who have arrived in June, and who, after looking around, made a selection of land and filed upon it. Then, without a days' delay, they drive onto the land with their covered wagon, in which the family lives for a few days, while the men break a few acres of ground, put in some garden seeds and plant potatoes and sod corn. Next to planting, a comfortable cabin is constructed, which occupies only a few days—sometimes a well is dug; next the crops must be partially fenced. By this time a month or two has passed, and it is time to commence haying; after haying, stables are built, cellars dug and the house put in order for winter. Meanwhile, the garden yields green corn, potatoes, melons, squashes and vegetables generally, which, with the milk and butter of the cows that graze contentedly around the new home, goes far to make up the living of the family. The ground planted to sod corn will raise excellent wheat the next year, and so a few acres are added to the cultivated ground each year, until a fine farm is opened up, and a surplus is raised to dispose of to others. If one does not reach the Territory until August or September, the course would be much the same, except that it would be too late to plant garden and raise sod corn, consequently, after erecting a cabin, the next thing to do would be to put up the supply of hay—after which preparation should be made for winter. Some come in the fall, too late to gather hay, and pass the winter in hauling logs, lumber &c., preparatory to commencing the spring campaign on the farm with vigor. Others arrive early in spring, say March or April; but it will be conceded by all that May or June is the best time for settlers to reach a new country. Then the grass affords food for horses and cattle, and almost anything will answer for a shelter while putting in crops and garden, and finally the settler who begins in May is as far along in a year as he who commenced several months before him.

WHAT TO CARRY.

It is useless to try to lay down rules that shall govern in all cases, in regard to transportation of household goods to the West. By referring to the advertisements inserted in this work, it will be seen that we have most articles that will be needed, manufactured here and kept on sale at the different towns in Dakota. The list of prices given elsewhere in this

book will also aid people in determining what they would do well to carry. We would advise our readers to consult the advertising pages of this book, as they were inserted, not solely for the pay we might receive for their publication, but also to show the business of our towns, for we believe the business of a city is indicated by the advertisements of its business men. A North Carolina editor once said of the leading paper published in Yankton, "Judging from its advertising patronage, the Yankton people are fully up to the highest notch of civilization."

By corresponding with the parties whose names may appear in this work, information may be obtained on any subject.

RAIL ROADS

The Northern Pacific Railroad is now a fixed fact, and will run through the northern portion of Dakota, through a rich agricultural country, well supplied with wood and water. Upon its completion, towns must necessarily spring up, and the whole country become settled.

The Minnesota & Missouri River Railroad has been chartered, and a bill introduced into Congress for a land grant. It will make a continuous line of railroad from St. Paul to Yankton, and connect the latter place with the pineries of Minnesota.

The St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad has a division of their road soon to be running through Northern Iowa to the east line of Dakota Territory, at a point near the mouth of Rock River a tributary of the Big Sioux. It is already completed to Mason City, in Iowa, and is rapidly pushing westward. There is at present a fair prospect of this road obtaining a Land Grant to run to Yankton. If a land grant is given, the road will be speedily built to Yankton. This road is a desirable one for the citizens of Southern Dakota, as it will give facilities for bringing in lumber not hitherto enjoyed by the people of Dakota.

The Iowa, Yankton and Springfield Railroad, for which a Land Grant Bill has been introduced into Congress, is to run from the Eastern boundary of the Territory to Springfield, in Bon Homme county, via. Yankton. The friends of this road are confident it will be built in due time. If this road should prove to be an extension of the Illinois Central Railroad, it would no doubt be pushed to an early completion.

The Dakota & Northwestern Railroad will probably be the first railroad to reach Yankton. It will run up the Missouri

River, passing through Elk Point and Vermillion, and will no doubt be completed inside of two years. A bill for a Land Grant for this railroad has also been introduced in Congress. The bill asks for a grant of lands from Sioux City to Yankton, thence north, up the valley of the Dakota River, to intersect the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Omaha & Northwestern Railroad is chartered to run from Omaha, northwest to the Missouri valley. It will undoubtedly pass up the Elk Horn, in Nebraska, and tap the Missouri River opposite Yankton. It may pass on further up the river, but efforts are being made to make Yankton a point on this road. This road has a grant of 100,000 acres of land and twenty miles of the road constructed.

The Columbus & Yankton Railroad has been chartered, and a preliminary survey made of the route. The road will be, when completed, about 100 miles long, and pass through an excellent farming country.

These railroads may not all be built within the next five years, but at the rate they are now pushing westward, several of them will reach Yankton within three years, and one probably within a year and a half.

DANGER FROM INDIANS.

For some months, last past, the agents and employees of the agencies in the upper country have asked for additional troops to protect the property of the Government from being consumed by the Indians, and to protect the lives of the brave men employed at these several agencies. Government has been slow to move in this matter, until the employees at the agencies have become alarmed at the insolence of the Indians, and the tardiness of the Government in sending troops to protect the agents from insult, and possible murder. Occasionally the Indians have become ungovernable, and taken whatever they desired without the consent of the agent, who is utterly powerless, with half a dozen employees, to prevent several thousand Indians from having their own way. The officers in charge of the agencies on the Missouri are able men and entitled to great credit for their caution, prudence and bravery. What they need is a sufficient quantity of troops at each agency to cause the Indians to obey the agent, and to insure protection to life and property. This we are glad to see, the Government is willing to do, for during the week ending May 7th, 1870, several regiments of troops have passed up the river, destined

for the agencies and forts above, and we are told that other regiments will soon follow. This is just what is needed, and we are willing to venture an opinion that with these additional regiments of soldiers in the Indian country, no Indian war will be experienced. The chiefs and old men invariably declare that they are all friendly and only desire the Government to fulfil its treaties and they will guarantee *peace* on their part. A few of the young warriors in each tribe may *talk war*, but the presence of a few soldiers, and the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations, we are confident, will prevent any outbreak.

It should be remembered that the Forts and Agencies of which we have been speaking, are all several hundred miles above the settled portion of Dakota, and beyond Fort Randall and the Poncos, Santees, and Yanktons, Indian tribes that have long been friendly to the whites, and who would not permit hostile Indians to pass through their grounds if they could prevent it.

By a reference to the map accompanying this work, the location of the several Forts and Agencies can be accurately determined. No large settlement of whites is found above the mouth of Whet Stone Creek, twenty miles above Fort Randall, which place is located at one of the agencies established in 1869. The Grand River Agency is at the mouth of Grand River, and the Cheyenne Agency below the mouth of the Cheyenne River. It is possible that trouble with Indians might be experienced at the forts in Northwestern Dakota, and yet there be no danger in Southeastern Dakota. But we deny that any Indian war exists anywhere in Dakota to-day, and by the presence of a few troops in the upper country, no outbreak is imminent. We believe we speak the truth when we say that the settlers of Southeastern Dakota have as little fear of Indians as the citizens of Iowa or Minnesota.

NEBRASKA.

South of Dakota and only separated from it by the Missouri and Nebraska rivers, lies the young State of Nebraska. The country resembles Dakota, being rolling prairie well watered with rivers and streams. The land of Nebraska is in market, and land warrants can be located without six months residence, or the land may be obtained by the Homestead and Pre-emption Laws, the operations of which are the same in Nebraska, Iowa or Minnesota as in Dakota, a full account of which is given in this work. Dakota, Dixon, Cedar, and L'ean-qui-court counties border on the Missouri, and are quite thickly settled. Several thriving towns have sprung up near the river, the most important of which are Dakota City, Ponca, St. James, St. Helena, and Frankfort. Opposite Yankton the Missouri river bottoms are about six miles wide, and are under a good state of cultivation. At St. James, fifteen miles below Yankton, are several saw and grist mills. In the timber, on the bottoms opposite Yankton, is the steam saw mill of Seamed & Osborn, and on the same side of the river and a few miles above, is the mill of A. M. Lee. An excellent quality of brick is made at St. Helena. The society is good, and schools are free and prosperous. The trade of the Northern tier of counties centers at Yankton, Vermillion, and Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Sioux City, the metropolis of Northwestern Iowa, is pleasantly located on the north side of Missouri River, between the Big Sioux and Floyd Rivers. It is the present terminus of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, which connects with the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad at Missonri Valley Junction. It is soon to be connected with Dubuque by the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, which will be completed during the summer of 1870. The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad is also in process of construction and will be completed at an early day. A railroad is chartered to run from Sioux City to Columbus, Nebraska. Sioux City now has a population of 4,000 inhabitants, and is rapidly increasing in population and wealth. A line of steamboats run between this point and Fort Benton, and is the cheapest route for the transportation of heavy freights to the mines of Montana. Sioux City is also the headquarters of the Military District of Dakota, and large quantities of Military Stores are shipped from this point to the Military Ports in the upper Missouri country. The business of Sioux City is extensive, as emigrants to Dakota leave the cars here and proceed by private conveyance, or take the stages and steamboats to their several places of destination. The town is building up with substantial brick buildings, which is an evidence of the wealth and energy of its business men. For information concerning the business of Sioux City we refer the reader to the advertising pages of this work, or to the four popular newspapers published in Sioux City, each of which also has a card among our advertisements.

CONCLUSION.

We have passed hurriedly over the various subjects most likely to interest persons desiring to locate on the *Free Homesteads* of Dakota, and given such information as will enable any party to act advisedly in the important matter of selecting a location for a permanent home. We have taken great pains to present the truth candidly, and the statements contained in this work are reliable. We have given throughout this work the names of many prominent persons residing in different sections of the Territory, any of whom will be pleased to answer any correspondence that may be addressed to them by persons seeking information concerning Dakota. If any person or persons upon reading this book shall decide to visit Dakota, and locate in its thriving towns, or on its excellent farming lands we guarantee a cordial welcome to them by the residents of the Territory.

D. D. KEELER,
BOOT AND SHOE
DEALER,
STORE ON DOUGLAS STREET, NEAR LEVEE.

Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of

Boots and Shoes, Rubber Over Shoes, Etc.

WHICH HE OFFERS FOR SALE AT N. Y. PRICES.

Boots, & Shoes, Made to Order.

REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE.

Call and Examine my Stock and see for yourself.

D. D. KEELER.

J. R. HANSON & CO.
REAL ESTATE
DEALERS,
COR. CAPITOL AND THIRD STREETS,
YANKTON. D. T.

Will do a GENERAL LAND AGENCY BUSINESS in Dakota and Nebraska. Pre-emption and Homestead Papers prepared, Land Patents procured and Private Land Claims prosecuted before the General Land Office. Scrip and Warrants Located. Funds loaned or Judiciously Invested for non-residents. Conveyances Executed. Taxes Paid and Titles Examined.

50 Lots for Sale in the City of Yankton. 5000 Acres
Prairie and Timber Lands for Sale in
Dakota and Nebraska.

JOHN L. JOLLY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 VERMILLION, CLAY CO., D. T.

JOHN FOERSTER,
 PROPRIETOR OF THE
UNION BREWERY,
 And Manufacturer of
 LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER.
 YANKTON, D. T.

BANKING & AG'NCY OFFICE
 OF
MARK M. PARMER.

REFERENCES:

WEARE & ALLISON, Sioux City, Iowa.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., New York City.

MUNUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, Chicago.

Taxes Paid personally. Collections Made and Prompt attention given to Correspondence.

BANK ON SECOND STREET,

YANKTON, D. T.

'Challenge Mills'

YANKTON, D. T.

GEO. P. WALDRON, Proprietor.

ALL KINDS OF

FEED & CORN MEAL,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Both at the Mill and at the Storeroom in Yankton.

BAKERY,
Restaurant and Confectionery.

H. A. SHORREGEE, Proprietor.

BROADWAY,

YANKTON, D. T.

Refreshments Served at all Hours.

JAMES M. BACON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE

Stoves and Tin Ware.

SOLE AGENT FOR

FAIRBANK'S SCALES, MOLINE PLOW CO.

Charter Oak and Brilliant Cook Stoves,

PEARL STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.

SIoux CITY, IOWA.

THE SIOUX CITY HOUSE,

Cor. of Fifth and Pearl Streets,

SIoux CITY, - - IOWA.

PATRICK FOLLIS, PROPRIETOR.

Board and Lodging, per week, \$6.

Per day, \$1.50.

Single Meals, 50 Cents.

JOHN M. PINCKNEY,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

School Books, Latest Daily and Weekly Papers, Standard and Miscellaneous Works and the Popular Literature of the day. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Post Office Building,

SIoux CITY, IOWA.

DAKOTA REPUBLICAN,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT VERMILLION, D. T.

C. H. TRUE, - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

\$2.00 Per Annum, in Advance.

*J. M. TALCOTT.**J. S. TALCOTT.***TALCOTT BROS.,**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE and WAGONS

ELK POINT,

P. O. Box, 104.

Dakota Territory.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

COR. OF 3d AND CAPITAL STREET,

YANKTON, D. T.

A. J. SWEETZER, - PROPRIETOR.

This Hotel is new and elegantly furnished—contains 40 Rooms.

BRAMBLE & WOOLLEY

Yankton, - - Dakota, Territory.

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITUREMattresses, Bedding, Window Shades, Mirrors, Picture Frames.
Etc. Also, Dealers in**PINE LUMBER,**

Shingles, Lath, Doors, Window Blinds, Mouldings, Sheathing and Roofing Paper. Furniture Ware Room,

On Douglas St., near Levee. Lumber Yard, on Levee
near Bramble and Miner's.

C. E. & D. T. HEDGES,
FOUR HORSE COACHES,
LEAVE SIOUX CITY DAILY,
FOR YANKTON. D. T.
LEAVE YANKTON, TRI-WEEKLY FOR
FORT RANDALL, D. T.
Leave Fort Randall Weekly for Fort Sully, D. T.

A. GRONINGER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Cooking and Heating Stoves,

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE

Agricultural Implements,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

NORTHWESTERN HOTEL,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

JAMES MOLONEY, Proprietor.

Located in the Business part of the City and furnished with a
view to first-class accommodations for guests.

FREE BUS TO AND FROM TRAINS AND STEAMBOATS.

PAUL UHRICK, PAINTER AND GRAINER,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Yankton,
that he is always ready to do all kinds of
*Carriage, Sign, House and Ornamental Paint-
ing. Particular attention given to
Carriage and Sign Painting,*
Shop on Broadway, at Wm. Stein's Wagon Shop, Yankton, D. T.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL

Cor. Broadway and Third Street,
YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

BONESTEEL & CO., Proprietors.

Also, Agent for Hedges & Co.'s Stage Line. Coaches
start from the Hotel for Sioux City, Iowa, and
Fort Randall, D. T.

G. C. MOODY.

G. H. HAND.

MOODY & HAND,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

WAGON FACTORY AND BLACKSMITHING.

ALFRED BRUCE,

*Is prepared to Make or Repair Wagons, Car-
riages and Agricultural Implements, and
do Blacksmithing in all its Branches.
All Work Guaranteed.*

WORKSHOP ON LEVEE, YANKTON, D. T.

UNION AND DAKOTIAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT YANKTON, D. T.

ARTHUR LINN, - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

ELK POINT LEADER.

PUBLISHED AT

ELK POINT, UNION COUNTY, D. T.

Frank O. Wisner, Editor and Proprietor.

GEO. I. FOSTER,

Yankton, - - - Dakota Territory.

*Clerk U. S. District Court 2d Judicial District
Dakota, and*

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SELECTING CLAIMS, ENTERING HOMESTEADS AND
PRE-EMPTIONS. LAND OFFICE BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WAMBOLE & CAMPBELL,

BILLIARD HALL

BROADWAY, NEAR 3d.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

CHAS. WAMBOLE.

GEO. M. CAMPBELL.

R. F. MILLS, M. D.

L. M. PURDY.

MILLS & PURDY,

DEALERS IN

DRUGS AND GROCERIES,

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Second Street, near Broadway, - - - YANKTON, D. T.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

TWO HUNDRED CITY LOTS

FOR SALE IN THE THRIVING TOWN OF

RICHLAND, UNION COUNTY, D. T.

RICHLAND is beautifully located on the Big Sioux River, at the junction of Brule Creek, near the centre of Union Co., D. T., in the midst of an excellent Agricultural section, well watered and thickly settled, and is only twenty-five miles from Sioux City, Iowa.

The Town was platted in 1868, by M. M. Rich, and now offers excellent inducements for Capitalists, Merchants and Mechanics. The town contains, in addition to the Public School House and Post Office—one Store, doing an extensive business, one Hotel, one Blacksmith Shop and other Mechanic Shops. A

LARGE GRIST MILL

Is now being erected at this point.

RICHLAND!

Is only 15 Miles from Le Mars, Iowa, the nearest point on the

DUBUQUE & SIOUX CITY RAILROAD.

The Stage Road up the Big Sioux Valley to Sioux Falls, passes through Richland, being situated at the place where the rich bottom lands and rolling prairie meet, is easily accessible from and direction in *wet or dry seasons*.

Regular Services are held at Richland, by several Religious denominations. No better section can be found at the west, and no more promising Town than Richland.

Apply to, or Address

M. M. RICH,

Richland, Union Co. D. T.

M. K. ARMSTRONG,
LAND AND TITLE AGENT

COR. CAPITAL & 2d STREETS,
YANKTON, D. T.

Is prepared at all times to furnish Descriptive

Field Notes, Topographical Plats, and Title Briefs

Of all Lands Surveyed in the Upper Missouri Valley.

Scrip and Warrants located from personal survey. Funds Loaned or judiciously invested for other parties. Pre-emption and Homestead Papers prepared. Conveyances Executed. Taxes Paid. Titles Examined, and a strictly Real Estate Business transacted in all its branches.

PIONEER
DRUG, HARDWARE AND STOVE STORE,


C. E. BRAMBLE & CO.

Take pleasure in offering their large and carefully selected Stock of Goods to the citizens of Yankton and vicinity. Their Stock embraces a full assortment of

Drugs & Medicines

Perfumery,

Combs, Brushes, Stationery, Wines & Liquors,
Cigars and Tobacco, Green and Dried Fruits,
Hardware, Farming Implements, Stoves
and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

 Prescriptions Compounded at all hours.

Store on the Levee, YANKTON, D. T.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscribers offer for sale a quantity of
VALUABLE CITY LOTS,
LOCATED AT

BON HOMME,

COUNTY SEAT OF BON HOMME COUNTY, D. T.

The Property will be sold at reasonable prices, by the single Lot or by the Block, to suit the convenience of Purchasers.

The Town is beautifully located on a Level Plateau, thirty feet above the river, commanding a pleasant view of Steamboats passing up and down the river.

BON HOMME is twenty miles west of Yankton, the Capital of the Territory, and is the seat of the Third Judicial District of Dakota. The first-class Line of

FOUR HORSE COACHES,

Of C. E. & D. T. HEDGES, run regularly from

SIoux CITY TO FT. RANDALL,
VIA YANKTON AND BON HOMME.

The PACKET COMPANY'S BOATS, stop at Bon Homme, at which place there is a Steamboat Landing, equal to the best on the Missouri River, and which has never been effected by floods.

BON HOMME, is surrounded by an excellent Agricultural Country which is rapidly filling up. Near Bon Homme, on the Missouri River, are to be found some of the largest tracts of Timber in the country, and the New Steam Saw Mill of Hammon & Co., located at Bon Homme, furnishes a good quality of Lumber, at reasonable rates. The town contains two Hotels, several Stores and Mechanic Shops, besides the County Offices, School House and Post Office. (For description of Bon Homme County, see page 65 of this Book). Apply to Dr. W. A. BURLEIGH, at Bon Homme, or to A. J. Faulk, at Yankton, D. T.

Bramble & Miner.

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
 NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WHITE LEAD,
 OILS, SASH, DOORS, CEMENT,
Flour, Corn, Salt

AND A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES.

Full lines of Dry Goods always on hand.


—ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF—

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

CARPETS AND WALL PAPER.

—AGENTS FOR—

*Dupont's Powder Company,
 Fairbanks' Scales,
 Buckeye Reapers and Mowers,
 Studebaker's Wagons,
 Moline Plows, &c. &c.*

 STORE ON THE LEVEE, YANKTON, D. T.

M. N. HOYT,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, FEED,

Confectionery, Dried Fruits, Canned Fruits.

We also keep on hand all kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

SUCH AS

Plows, Cultivators, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, Etc.

*H. C. BURR, keeps always on hand the latest
 Dailies and all the Monthlies and Leading
 Magazines and Papers, at the Post Office in our
 Store. Store on*

**WALNUT STREET, P. O. BUILDING,
 Yankton, Dakota Territory.**

FOREMAN'S
PATENT

Wood Preserver,

Territorial, County and Farm Rights for Sale by

J. C. MOREHEAD,
YANKTON, D. T.

Will preserve Cottonwood Timber or Pine Posts, so as to make them last
equal to Oak or Cedar. Cost per Post, two cents.

J. B. VAN VELSOR, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

OFFICE OPPOSITE EXCELSIOR DRUG STORE, 3D ST.,

YANKTON, D. T.

E. P. WILCOX,

PLNE LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS, SASH,
ROOFING PAPER, ETC.,

Cor. 2d and Pine Sts., - YANKTON, D. T.

GEO. B. HOFFMAN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS

Fly Nets, Riding Bridles, Halters, Horse Brushes, Combs, &c.
Harness as Cheap as anywhere in the East.

REPAIRING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

SHOP ON 2d ST, EAST OF PRINTING OFFICE. I.

WILLIAM STEIN, BUILDER

— AND —

CONTRACTOR,

SHOP ON BROADWAY,

YANKTON, D. T.

CHAS. H. MCINTYRE

JAMES S. FOSTER.

MCINTYRE & FOSTER,



Dealer in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Agents for the Excelsior
Mower and Reaper and Dubuque Wagons.

Cor. 2d and Walnut Streets..

YANKTON, D. T.

THOS. B. PIERCE.

J. KLEKNER.

PIERCE & KLEKNER,

Stone Masons and Plasterers,

Will contract to do Mason Work in any department of the Trade. All work warranted.

YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

ARA BARTLETT, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Will Practice in any of the Courts of Dakota and Nebraska.

OFFICE, COR. 2d and CEDAR STS.,

Yankton, - - Dakota, Territory.

CHAS. H. MCINTYRE.

JAMES S. FOSTER.

MCINTYRE & FOSTER,

GENERAL

Real Estate Dealers.

Offer for Sale Two Hundred Lots in the City of Yankton, and Five Thousand Acres of choice Prairie and Timber Lands in Yankton County. Will Buy and Sell Lands on Commission.

Furnish Abstract of Titles, Pay Taxes, Collect Rents,

AND EXECUTE CONVEYANCES.

Money Loaned for Non-Resident Capitalists at Fair Rates, and good unincumbered Real Estate Security given.

Investments made for Non-residents and satisfaction guaranteed.

Information furnished to parties desirous of locating in this section, or of Investing in City or Farm Property.

MCINTYRE & FOSTER,

Cor. 2d and Walnut Streets,

YANKTON, D. T.

M. M. MATHIESEN,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,**BOOTS AND SHOES, CUSTOM MADE,**

Also an assortment of the Latest style of

HATS, CAPS AND READY MADE CLOTHING,**Hardware, Spades, Shovels and Rakes.**

The Best and Latest Styles of

DRESS GOODS,

SOLD LOW AS THE LOWEST.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits" is our motto. Call and examine our Stock. It is no trouble to show Goods.

BROADWAY,**YANKTON, D. T.**

Bradley's Hotel,

COR. FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,
YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Mr. Bradley having lately built a large addition to his well kept House, is now prepared to accommodate the traveling public, not only with good Lodging, but good Meals.

HENRY BRADLEY.

SIoux CITY BANK.

THOMAS J. STONE,
Banker and Real Estate Agent.

Dealer in Exchange, Government Bonds, Etc. Makes Collections, Pays Taxes, and does a General Banking and Agency Business.

SIoux CITY, IOWA.

J. B. BRUBACHER,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES HATS AND CAPS,

ELK POINT, D. T.

W. H. COOLEY,

ELK POINT, - - DAKOTA TERRITORY.

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions and Fish,

HATS AND CAPS,

Crockery, Queensware, Glassware and Lamps, Sash Doors and Glazed Windows.

Keeps everything wanted by the People, and sells at the lowest Cash Prices.

F. THORPE,
Watchmaker and Jeweller

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Made and Repaired, All Work Warranted.
 YANKTON, D. T.

N. J. CATTELL,
BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR,

Manufacturer of all kinds of SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS. Attention paid to JOB WORK.
MANUFACTORY IN LOWER YANKTON, NEAR LEVEE.

CARL C. P. MEYER,
CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,
 YANKTON, D. T.

WAGNER & BROTHERS,
G U N S M I T H S .

Keep on hand a good assortment of RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, SKATES, &c. Attention paid to Repairing.

IRISH & CALHOUN,
Contractors and Builders,

SHOP ON CEDAR STREET, BET. 2d and 3d,
 YANKTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

J. W. WHEELOCK, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon,
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